No. 6

A Brief and True

HISTORY

OF

Sir *ROBERT WALPOLE*,

And His FAMILY,

From Their Original, to the Preſent Time.

SHEWING

The Firſt Settlement of this Family in *England*.

The Donations of Sir *John de Walpole*, and *Ralph de Walpole*, Biſhop of *Norwich*, &c.

The Eminent Services of Sir *Henry de Walpole* to King *Edward* I. And of his Son to King *Henry* VI.

Tranſactions of *Thomas Walpole*, Eſq; in the Reigns of King *Henry* VII and VIII.

Laſt Will and Teſtament of *John Walpole*, Serjeant at Law, 1557.

Robert Walpole, Eſq; marries the Daughter of Sir *Edward Barkham*, Lord Mayor of *London* in the Reign of King *James* I.

Edward Walpole, his Son, made Knight of the *Bath* in the Reign of King *Charles* II.

Robert Walpole (II.) his Services under King *William* and Queen *Mary*.

Robert Walpole (III.) (now Sir *Robert*) his Conduct and Services, in the Reigns of King *William*, Queen *Anne*, King *George* I. & II.

Conduct and Character of his two Brothers, *Galfridus* and *Horatio Walpole*.

Robert Walpole (IV.) Reaſons of his late Majeſty for creating him a Peer of *Great Britain*.

Particular Adminiſtration of Sir *Robert Walpole*, as Firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, to the preſent Time.

By *WILLIAM MUSGRAVE*, Eſq;

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THE PREFACE.

EVERY Day's Experience demonſtrates, that, whatever in the leaſt tends to the Service of his Country, cannot fail of Sir Robert Walpole's *Approbation.*

THE great and generous Maxims by which our Anceſtors governed themſelves, may perhaps amuſe and pleaſe, and excite in us ſome faint Deſires to imitate them; but when they ſtand exemplified in the Conduct of ſo great, ſo ſincere a Patriot, it is then they

ſtrike us with irreſiſtible Force; and oblige us to confeſs, that the only Way to true and laſting Honour, is by a ſteady Purſuit of it in the Paths of Virtue and Integrity.

THIS has been ſo eminently his Practice, that every Action of his Life is a Proof of it. How early did he appear in the glorious Cauſe of Liberty and his Country, and with what immoveable Firmneſs and Conſtancy hath he on all Occaſions maintained its true Intereſts! When a dark and melancholy Cloud hung over our Heads, and we ſaw nothing but Ruin before our Eyes, how bravely did he then oppoſe himſelf to the overbearing Torrent! And by the Force of his Eloquence, raiſe the drooping Spirits of the Senate *and* Nation, *and teach them by his great Example, that no Hazards, no Dangers were to be declined for ſo ineſtimable a Prize!*

THESE Arts, and theſe alone, have juſtly raiſed him to the higheſt Stations, and to the Favour of Two Princes *of the ſublimeſt Wiſdom and Virtue. With what happy Conduct and Prudence he diſcharges the great and important Truſts repoſed in him,*

will

will be the glorious Theme of future Hiſtorians. They will tell, that when by an unaccountable Infatuation we had plunged ourſelves into the extremeſt Miſeries, his Care and Vigilance again reſtored the Credit of his Country to its ancient Glory, and eſtabliſhed it upon a firm and immoveable Baſis. Nor will they forget the grateful Tribute of their Praiſes, when they reflect upon his Vigilance, in bringing to Light a Conſpiracy, formed and carried on by the moſt refined and ſecret Malice, againſt the beſt of Princes and Governments. But theſe are Subjects which require a maſterly Pen to do them Juſtice; and if I preſume to mention them, it is only becauſe, on the preſent Occaſion, it is impoſſible to be ſilent.

IN the midſt of all his Cares for his Country, I will take the Freedom to offer up the following Memoirs at the Shrine of his Merit; and perſuade myſelf, that the Publick will not find them unworthy their Peruſal. The greateſt Thing I can ſay of them, is, that the Collections are faithfully extracted from genuine Vouchers; and contain many important hiſtorical Facts hitherto unknown.

AS

AS to him, who reflects the greateſt Luſtre upon the whole, I agree in the Sentiments of a late noble Writer, that, The very beſt Men, have it not in their Power, ſo to conduct themſelves in a cenſorious World, as to be ſafe from Envy and Calumny. *

PHILALETHES.

* See Lord *Lanſdowne*'s Vindication of Sir *Richard Granville*. 4to. p. 557.

THE

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MEMOIRS

Of the FAMILY of

WALPOLE.

THE FAMILY of *WALPOLE* (which took its Denomination from a Town of *that Name* in *Norfolk*) was ſeated in *England* before the Conqueſt, as is manifeſt from ſeveral Authorities cited by [1] *Camden*, where he aſſures us that the Owner of *Walpole* gave both that, and *Wiſbeech* in the Iſle of *Ely*, at the ſame Time, that he made his younger Son *Alwin* a Monk there. This is farther evident from [2] *Edward* the Confeſſor's

B

[1] Britan. in Com. Norf. cum Rev. Edm. Gibſoni Annotat. p. 473. 495. [2] *Dugdale's* Monaſt. Vol. I. p. 94.

feſſor's Confirmation of the Town of *Walpole* to the ſaid Monaſtery.

THIS Town conſiſts of two diſtinct Pariſhes, namely, [1] *Walpole* St. *Andrews*, and *Walpole* St. *Peters*, at the laſt of which this Family had its Reſidence, as appears from ſeveral ancient Charters in the Cuſtody of the Right Honourable Sir *Robert Walpole*, who out of Regard to Literature, and the Memory of his Anceſtors, favoured me with the Peruſal of them.

THE firſt that occurs is *Reginald de Walpol*, who probably lived about the Time of the Conqueſt; he being ſtiled Father of *Richard de Walpol*, in a Deed without Date, of *Walter* Son of *William de Navelton* [2], wherein he gave to *Richard de Walpol*, in Marriage with his Daughter *Emma*, all his Lands, *&c.* lying in *Reidon*, a Pariſh nigh *Houghton*, where the Family has had its Reſide ıce ever ſince the Reign of King HENRY the *Third*.

IT is no Way improbable but that this *Richard* was [3] Father of *Henry de Walpol*, who is ſaid to have held one Knight's Fee in *Houghton* in *Henry* the Second's Reign, of

[1] Index Villaris. p. 369. [2] Ex orig. Chart. N° I. penes præhon. Dom. Rob. Walpole de Houghton. [3] Ex Lib. Manuſ. vocat. Ant. Tenur. de Com. Norf.

of the Fee of *Blaumiſter*, and a fourth Part ſo much of the Honour of *Wyrmgey*. This *Henry de Walpol* is ſtiled a Knight in an un-dated Releaſe, of [1] *Alexander de Cokefield* and his Son, whereby they Aſſign over to him and his Wife all their Right in 22 Acres of Land in the Fields of *Walpol*; *Stephen de Walpol* and others being Witneſſes. He is likewiſe ſtiled a Knight, in a Deed, without Date, of [2] *Nicolas*, Son to *Roger Heved* of *Houton* as Witneſs to his Grant of Lands in the Fields of *Houton*.

His Succeſſor was [3] *John de Walpol* who in 1235, 20th of King *Henry* III. together with *Iſabel* his Wife, held the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee of *Roger Bigot* Earl of *Norfolk*, in great *Ringsted* and *Holme*, two Villages nigh *Houghton*, which ſtill pay a Quit-Rent to this Family. [4] He was one of the Jurors for *Norfolk*, at the Pleas at *Weſtminſter* in 1253, 38 *Henry* III. and in an un-dated Charter of *Walter Froſt de Well*, he is ſtiled [5] *Dominus Johannes de Walpole, Miles*, this *Walter* having thereby granted him ſeveral Lands, with a Fiſhery called *Neuvere*, &c.

ABOUT

[1] Ex Orig. Chart. N°. 2. [2] Ex Orig Chart. N° 2. [3] Ex lib. M. S. de Norf. prædict. [4] M. S. in Bibl. Cotton. ſub Effigie Titi. A. VII. fol. 47. [5] Charta, N°. 5.

ABOUT the ſame Time lived *William* Son to *Adam de Walpol* who with *Robert Sculham* and others [1] arraigned *Hubert de Burgh*, &c. concerning certain Tenements in *Tilney*, *Tyrinton*, *Walpoll*, *Walton*, *Walſokne*, and *Hagbeth* in *Norfolk*. In the ſame Reign alſo lived *Robert de Walepol*, Clerk of the Pantry to *Henry* III. in the 47th Year of his Reign, and [2] held the ſame Office in that of King *Edward* I. His Duty, as the Record ſhews, was to lay in Proviſions for the King's Houſhould, and keep an Account of Expences. *Edmund de Walpol* was contemporary with the two before mentioned. He was choſen Abbot of the Abbey of St. *Edmund* in *Suffolk*, and [3] confirmed therein by *Hugh* Biſhop of *Ely*, and having enjoyed that Abbacy nine Years, he departed this Life 2 Kalend. *Jan.* 1256.

SIR *John de Walpol* before mentioned had at leaſt three Sons, as the Deeds evidence; *Henry de Walpol* was his Heir, *William* and *Ralph* younger Children. *Alexander de Walpol* lived about the ſame Time; for in 22 *Ed.* I. [4] he had a Deputation given him to view all the Lands which lay adjacent to the Bank of *Pokedyke* in *Com. Norf.* and to allow a valuable Con-

[1] Rot. Par. 17. Hen. 3. m. 7. dorſo. [2] Rot. Liberat 3. Ed. I. m. 6. [3] *Dugdale*'s Monaſtic. Vol I. p. 295. [4] *Dugdale*'s Hiſtory of Imbanking and Draining, p. 246.

Conſideration for ſuch Earth as ſhould be required to repair it. In the 34th Year of the ſame Reign he [1] obtained the King's Licenſe (dated at *Caverſham*, Nov. 22) to give a Toft, 35 Acres of Land, and 10 of Paſture, in *Wigenhale* and *Tylney*, to the Priory, and Convent of *Weſtacre* in the County of *Norfolk*.

WILLIAM de Walpol who calls himſelf [2] Son of *John de Walpol* left to *Henry* Son of Sir *John de Walpol*, Knt. and *Henry* his Son and their Heirs, divers Lands in *Thornmere* in *Walpol*, as appears from a Charter dated there in the 25th Year of King *Edward* I. and by another dated the ſame Year [3] he aſſigned to the ſaid *Henry de Walpol*, (there ſtiled Knt.) and *Henry* his Son, other Lands in the ſame Place.

RALPH de Walpol who writes himſelf Son of *John* and Clerk of *Houton* [4] gave to *Thomas de Clenchwardetoun*, one Piece of Land called *Longland*, lying in the Fields of *Houton*, by a Deed without Date, to which Sir *Henry Walpol* and others were Witneſſes. This is in all probability the ſame *Ralph de Walpol* who was Biſhop of *Norwich* and of *Ely*. That he was at leaſt of this Family is evident from his Arms in the

[1] Pat. 34. Ed. I. m. 40. [2] Charta 25. Ed. I. n. 7.
[3] Chart. 25. Ed. I. n. 8. [4] Chart. n. 4.

the Windows in *Ely* Cathedral; as likewiſe from the Regiſter of *Walpol St. Peter*'s, where is an Account of his Birth. [1] The Dignity of Archdeacon of *Ely* was conferred on him *Anno* 1271. 55 *Hen.* III. He was elected Biſhop of *Norwich* on the 11th of *Nov.* 1288, was [2] confirmed in that See by *John Peckham* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* at *South-Malling* in *Kent* (after his Return to *England*, from waiting on the King to the Frontiers of *Aragon*, where he obtained the Royal Aſſent) and conſecrated in *Canterbury* on the 20th of *March* following, being Mid-Lent Sunday, as appears from the Regiſter of *Walpol St. Peter*'s. He ſat in the See of *Norwich* about ten Years, and was then nominated by the Pope to *Ely* upon the Death of *William de Luda*, on a great Conteſt about that Biſhoprick, and tranſlated thither by his Bull bearing Date, *July* 15, 1299. [3] *John Salmon* Prior of *Ely*, one of the Competitors for that See being made Biſhop of *Norwich*, and *John de Langton* (then the King's Chancellour) the other, was afterwards raiſed to the See of *Chicheſter*. *Ralph de Walpol* held the Biſhoprick of *Ely* ſcarce three Years, dying *March* 20, 1301-2, and was interred on *April* 1, beneath one of the

[1] Le Neve Faſti Eccleſ. Anglic. p. 73. [2] Wharton Angl. Sacra, Pars I. p. 412. [3] Biſhop *Godwin*'s Catalogue of the Biſhops of *England*, p. 211.

the [1] five large grey Marbles in the Preſbytery before the high Altar, in the middle Ile, nigh Biſhop *Redman*'s Tomb. The Effigies of Biſhops with Shields of Arms in Plates of Braſs being fixed thereon; but thoſe, with the Inſcription, are long ſince torn away and loſt. This Prelate gave ſeveral Veſtments to this Church, and was a Benefactor to it other Ways. And as he behaved with the utmoſt Honour and Integrity in both Sees, he has a juſt Claim to this Memorial.

HENRY this Biſhop's elder Brother who ſucceeded his Father Sir *John Walpol* in his Manors of *Walpol*, *Houton*, and other Lands, was ſuſpected of ſideing with the Barons in their Wars with King *Henry* III. For *Simon Montfort* the younger, (one of the chief Heads of the Rebellion) having [2] made himſelf Maſter of the Iſle of *Ely* in 50 *Hen.* III. *John le Brettin* was aſſigned the Year following, to enquire whether this *Henry de Walpol* was [3] in Arms, or making Depredations againſt the King on his faithful Subjects in the Iſle of *Ely* or elſewhere. He was honoured with Knighthood before the 8th of King *Edward* I. For a Charter of [4] *Walter Faber* of *Appleton*

[1] Ex Collect. Brown Willis, Arm. [2] Dugd. Warwick, p. 163, ex Chron. Abend. f. 122. a. [3] Pat. 51. Hen. III. dorſo. Norf. [4] Chart. 8. Ed. I. N° 6.

pleton then written and dated at *Rudham*, ſtiles him *Dominus Henricus de Walpol, Miles.* In the 25 *Ed.* I. [1] he was one of the greateſt Note among thoſe of *Norfolk* or *Suffolk* who were ſummoned to meet at *London* on Sunday after the Octaves of St. *John the Baptiſt*, with Horſe and Arms according to their Rank, to accompany the King beyond Sea, for their own Honour, and the Safety of the King and Kingdom; as the Words of the Writ itſelf import. This Expedition was taken in behalf of [2] *Guy* Earl of *Flanders*, then harraſſed by the *French* King, who had taken ſeveral Places from him. He had [3] another Summons, in the 29th Year of the ſame King *Ed.* I. with ſundry great Men beſides, to attend his Majeſty at *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, on the Feaſt of St. *John Baptiſt*'s Nativity, well mounted and accoutred, to march againſt the *Scots*, according to the Tenure of Lands which he held in the Counties of *Cambridge* and *Huntington*. *Edmund Gurgun* of *Weſt-Rudham*, aſſigned over to [4] *Henry* Son of Sir *John Walpol*, Knt. and and to *Henry* his Son, and his Heirs, the ſame Year, all his Right and Claim in the Lands called *Grancrundell* in *Houton*, which *Alice*

[1] M. S. in Biblioth. Cotton. ſub Effig. Claud. c. 2. p. 91.
[2] Hiſt. of *England*, Vol I. p. 197. [3] Clauſ. 29. Ed. I. m. 13. and *Ryley*'s Plac. Parl. p. 491. [4] Chart. 29. Ed. I. N° 9.

Alice late Wife of *Ralph*, Son of *Hugh de Loverd* of *Houton* held in Dower. This Sir *Henry de Walpol* married *Iſabel* Daughter of Sir *Peter Fitz-Oſbert* and [1] Heir to her Brother Sir *Roger Fitz-Oſbert*, who was ſummoned to Parliament in the 22 *Ed.* I. She ſurviving him was afterwards married to Sir *Walter Jernegan*, by which Match, the Lordſhip of *Somerly*, and ſeveral other Lands (according to [2] *Camden*'s Obſervation) devolved on the Family of the *Jernegans* after Sir *Roger Fitz Oſbert*'s Demiſe. She departed this Life about the 4th of *Edward* II. and held a third Part of the Manor of *Houton* in Dower, as is evident from a Charter of that Date [3] wherein ſhe is ſtiled *Iſabella Gernegayn* late Wife of Sir *Henry Walpol*, Knt. Father of Sir *Henry Walpol*, Knt. who was then living.

THIS *Henry* is alſo [4] called Son of Sir *Henry Walpol*, Knt. in a Charter of *John Eſtcroft*, dated at the Church of St. *Peter*'s in *Walpol*, wherein he grants certain Lands there, to him and his Heirs. This happened on the *Wedneſday* after the Feaſt of St. *Benedict* the Abbot, in 33 *Ed.* I. In the 35th of the ſame Reign

 the

[1] Ex Stemmate de Familia Jernegan. [2] Britann. in Com. Suffolk, Vol. I. p. 451. [3] Chart. 4. Ed. II. N° 13. [4] Chart. 33. Ed. I. N° 15.

the ſaid *Henry de Walpol* was found by Inquiſition before *John le Harſike* Coroner of the County of *Norfolk*, to be [1] Lord of the Manor and Villages of *Houton*, and that *Roger Ketleſton*, outlawed for Felony, held one Meſſuage and 52 Acres of Land of him for Service. Beſides 5 *s. per Ann.* Rent, and other Lands, to the Amount of 19 *d.* Rent. He had the Honour of Knighthood conferred upon him either 1 *Ed.* II. or before; for at a Seſſions, of Sewers, held at *Cowſtowe*, within the Liberties of *Tilney*, on *Monday* after the Feaſt of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, that ſame Year, [2] Sir *Henry de Walpol*, Knt. and the Prior of *Meremond* appeared for the Prior of *Ixworth*, againſt a Verdict found by the Jurors relating to the Banks from *Stone-Croſs* to *Coweſtowe*, the Iſſue of which was that the ſaid Jurors were amerced for erroneouſly preſenting it as a Sea Bank. [3] *Robert de Saham*, and *Adam de Chamberleyn* granted to Sir *Henry Walpol*, Knt. Son of Sir *Henry Walpol*, Knt. and to *Alice* his Wife and their Heirs, 4 *Ed.* II. two Parts of the Manour of *Houton* near *Harpele*, with all Lands, Tenements, Rents, Services, *&c.* as alſo the Lands and Tenements which Sir *Henry de Walpol*, Knt. Father of

[1] Record. Bundel. in Turre Londinienſi. [2] *Dugdale's* Hiſtory of Imbanking, p. 248. [3] Chart. 4 Ed. II. N° 13.

of the ſaid Sir *Henry*, acquired of *Aſceline* the Daughter of *Hugh de Loverd* of *Houton* of the Fee of *Wyrmgeye*. He alſo gave to the ſaid Sir *Henry* and *Alice* one Third of the Manor which the Lady *Iſabel Gernegayn* late Wife of Sir *Henry Walpol*, Knt. Father to Sir *Henry*, held in Dower together with 60 Acres of Land in *Walpol* and *Walton*, which the ſaid Sir *Henry Walpol*, Knt. Father of the ſaid Sir *Henry* had of his Father's Inheritance, and Purchaſe of *Adam Muſtrel*. This Charter is dated at *Walpol* on *Monday* the Feaſt of St. *Andrew*. 4 *Ed.* II.

IN the Parliament which met at *Lincoln* in 9 *Ed.* II. (wherein it was enacted [1] that none ſhould depart, without the King's eſpecial Licence) this Sir *Henry de Walpol* and [2] *Robert Baynard*, were choſen Repreſentatives for the County of *Norfolk*. This Parliament was chiefly ſummoned to ſettle the Perambulation of Forreſts, which was made in the Reign of *Ed.* I. but not well obſerved, as is evident by the [3] Writ and other [4] Authorities. In 16 *Ed.* II. he was deputed one of the [5] Commiſſioners for the County of *Norfolk* to aſſeſs and col-

 lect

[1] Clauſ. 9 *Ed.* II. m. 16, dorſ. [2] *Pryn's* 4th Part of a brief Regiſter, p. 43. [3] Clauſ. 9 *Ed.* II. m. 3. dorſ. [4] *Walſingham's* Hiſt. *Ang. & Ypodigma: Anno.* 1316. [5] Ex Rot. de Aſſeſ. penes præhon. Dom. Rob Walpole.

lect a Subſidy of a Sixth, granted the King in Parliament, and *William de Walpol*, and *Adam de Walpol*, are charged in the Aſſeſſment Roll: He was returned into [1] *Chancery* the next Year, among thoſe Knights who were certified to bear ancient Arms from their Anceſtors. He made ſeveral Purchaſes of Lands as well in *Walpol* as *Houton*, as appears from ſundry Deeds bearing Date from 2 King *Ed.* II. to 7 King *Ed.* III. and was living 9 *Ed.* III. for at that Time he, with *Alice* his Wife [2] conſtituted *Henry* Vicar of the Church of *Houton* to deliver Seiſin to *John de Ketilſton* and others, of two Parcels of Land at *Williſgreen*, in the Fields of *Houton*; and dying ſoon after, he left *Henry* his Son and Heir, in whoſe Time [3] *Richard de Walpol* and *Adam de Walpol* in 20 *Ed.* III. had a Grant of the Office of Coiners of the King's Money, in as ample a Manner as *Simon de Berkyng*.

THIS *Henry de Walpol* was returned one of the [4] Knights for the County of *Norfolk*, to the Parliament ſummoned to meet at *York*, the *Friday* before the Feaſt of St. *Nicholas*, 7 *Ed.* III. and with *Robert de Walkfare* the other Knight, had a Writ directed to the Sherif, (as was the Cuſtom of

[1] M. S. in Bibl. Cotton. Claudius, c. 2. p. 64. [2] Chart. 9 Ed. III. n. 24. [3] Pat. 20 Ed. III. p. 2. m. 5.
[4] *Prynn*'s 4th Part of a brief Regiſter, p. 122.

of the Age) for their Expences in attending nineteen Days at 4 *s. per Diem.* He was the firſt Witneſs to a [1] Charter of *William Coria* dated at *Houton* 10 *Ed.* III. 1335. and afterwards to ſeveral others in the Reigns of *Edward* III. and *Richard* II. touching his Manors of *Houton*, *Harpley*, &c. in [2] one of which dated 6 *R.* II. his Son *Edmund* is Witneſs with him. He lived to a vaſt Age, for in the 9 *Hen.* IV. *Anno* 1407, being then ſtiled [3] *Henry de Walpol Senior* he ſettles in truſt on Sir *William Calthorp*, Sir *John de Colvyle*, Knts. and others, all his Lands and Tenements in *Houton*, *Weſt-Rudham*, *Harpeley*, &c. with all Rents, Services, Freemen, Natives, Villains, &c. Homage Wards, Marriages, &c. Woods, Waters, Fiſheries, and all other Commodities thereunto belonging, paying his Daughter *Catherine* an annual Rent of four Marks of Silver during her Life: To which Charter a fair Seal is appendant, of a Freſs with Three Croſs-Croſlets between two Cheverons, circumſcribed S. H. WALPOL.

HIS Succeſſor was [4] *Henry Walpol*, Eſq; who in 6 *Hen.* VI. granted his Manor of [5] *Crympleſham* (which he had of *Henry Tolbothe*)

[1] Chart. 10 Ed. III. n. 25.
[2] Chart. 6 R. II. n. 48.
[3] Chart. 9 H. IV. n. 54.
[4] Ex Regiſtro vocat. Hyrning in Cur. Prærog. Norvic.
[5] Rot. Par. 6 Hen. VI. p. 2.

Tolbothe) to Sir *Simon Felbrigge*, Knt. Sir *John Howard*, Knt. and others. His Name is alſo in ſeveral Charters relating to his Manors of *Houton*, &c. in *Henry* VI's Reign; in whoſe twelfth Year, when the Title of the Houſe of *York* began to be ſet on Foot, and Commiſſioners were appointed in every County, to ſummon all Perſons of Note, and tender them an Oath, drawn up by the Parliament then held; this *Henry Walpool*, Eſq; and [1] *John Walpool* were returned among thoſe of the chief Note in *Norfolk*, and ſworn to the Obſervance of the Articles contained in that Oath, and to keep the Peace for themſelves and their Vaſſals. This *John Walpool* (as the Name was then wrote) ſtiles himſelf *John Walpool* of *Bychamwell* in his [2] laſt Will, dated *Jan.* 13, 1433, wherein he deputes his Brother *Thomas Walby* Executor, and leaves him Guardian to his two Daughters, *Iſabel* and *Cecilie*.

AS to *Henry de Walpool*, he lived till the twentieth Year of King *Henry* VI. as is evident from his laſt Will, bearing Date at *Houton* on *Friday* the Feaſt of St. *Cruſe* 1442. 20 *H.* VI. and proved at [3] *Norwich*

[1] *Fuller's* Worthies in Com. *Norf.* p. 265, 266. [2] M. S. Not. c. 4. in Bibl. Joh. Anſtis Arm. Ex Regiſtro vocat. Hyrning in Curia Prærog. Norvic. [3] Ex Regiſtro vocat. Doke 3. in Curia Prærog. Norvic.

wich on the ſeven and twentieth of *June* the ſame Year. He married [1] *Margaret* Daughter to Sir *Oliver le Groſſe* of *Croſtwick* in *Norfolk*, Knt. and *John* his ſecond Son (who poſſeſſed the Manor of *Iſtede*) is ſtiled [2] *John Walpool*, Eſq; Son of *Henry Walpool*, Eſq; 30 *Hen.* VI. but whether he died without Iſſue, or what Relation he was to *John Walpool* of *Tilney* is not certain. The ſaid [3] *John Walpool* of *Tylney*'s laſt Will bears Date the fourteenth of *May* 1507, and the Probate thereof the laſt of *July* the ſame Year, whereby he orders his Body to be buried in the Church-yard of St. *Laurence* of *Tilney*, and bequeaths to the high Altar of *Allhallows* in *Tilney* 4 *s.* and 4 *d.* for his Tiches forgotten, and towards the Repairs of the Church four Marks. To the Church of *All Saints* in *Tilney* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and towards the Repairs of the Church of *Iſlington* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* He was moreover a Benefactor to the four Orders of Fryars in *Lynn* and *South-Lynn*; and appointed *John Aliſaund* of *Lynn* and *Thomas Tyler*, his Executors; leaving them Guardians to his Son *Thomas*, and Keepers of his Head-Place, with all the Lands belonging to him, till he arrived at the Age of one and twenty Years.

HENRY

[1] Ex Stemmate. [2] Chart. 30 Hen VI. n. 69.
[3] Ex Regiſtr. vocat. A. Dean. N° 15. qu. 24 in Cur. Prærog. Cantuar.

HENRY Walpole, of *Walpole* and *Houghton*, Eſq; (eldeſt Son of the laſt *Henry* and *Margaret* his Wife, the fifth of that Name in lineal Deſcent) is mentioned in ſeveral Deeds concerning his Manors of *Houghton*, &c. during the Courſe of *Henry* the Sixth's Reign. In one whereof, dated 28 *H.* 6th [1], *Nicholas Atte Chirche* of *North Barſham*, and others Feoffees of the laſt Will of *Henry Walpool*, Senior, grant to *Henry Walpool*, Eſq; his Son, the Manor of *Houton*, and all Lands, *&c.* in which Charter the ſaid Manors are intailed on *Henry*, *John*, *William*, *Martin*, *Catharine*, and *Alice*, according to the laſt Will of *Henry Walpool*, Senior, Eſq; [2]. In the 34th Year of *Henry* the Sixth, *Henry Walpool*, Eſq; the Son, grants to *John Byrſton* Senior, Eſq; *John Compton*, *John Wood*, *John Bryſton*, Jun. and *Philip Sutton*, Eſqrs; his Manor of *Walpol*, with all the Lands, Meadows, Paſtures, Rents, Services, Wards, Marriages, *&c.* and all other Appurtenances whatever; to hold the ſaid Manor to them, their Heirs, and Aſſigns; it is highly probable, this was but in Truſt, tho' the Uſes are not mentioned. The Time of his Death is not ſpecified, but by [3] *Margery* his

[1] Chart. 28. Hen. 6. n. 67. [2] Chart. 34. Hen. 6. n. 68.
[3] Viſ. de Com. Norf. in Offic. Armor. & in Bibl. Harley. Not. 90. B. 13.

his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Edmund Harſick*, or rather of Sir *John Harſick*, buried in *South-acre* in *Norfolk*, *Ann.* 7 *Richard* II. he had Iſſue, *John Walpole* his Son and Heir.

THIS *John Walpole* of *Houghton*, Eſq; married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Robert Shawe* of *Derby*, Eſq; by whom he had Iſſue *Thomas*, with whom by his Charter [1] dated at *Houghton*, *Dec.* 4, in the 8th of *H.* VII. he granted Lands in *Houghton* to *Henry Abraham*, Clerk, Rector of *Harpeley*. His ſecond Son [2] *William Walpole* died without Iſſue. He left alſo two Daughters [3] *Alice* and [4] *Maude*.

THOMAS WALPOLE, Eſq; already mentioned, had a [5] Grant of Lands in *Houghton* in the 1ſt Year of *Hen.* VII. from *William Fowkes*, and others, whereunto *John Walpole*, Eſq; was a Witneſs. He had ſeveral other Grants of Lands in that Reign; and ſtiling himſelf, *Thomas Walpole*, Eſq; Son and Heir of *John Walpole*, Eſq; deceaſed in [6] 4 *Hen.* VIII. He grants to Sir *John Heydon*, Knt. *Geffery Cobbe* of *Sandringham*, *William Cobbe*, Gent. *William*

 Paſton,

[1] Chart. 8 Hen. VII. n. 75. [2] Viſ. de Com. Norf. præd. [3] Chart. 8 Hen. VII. n. 74. [4] Ex Regiſtro Multon in Curiâ Prærogativ. Norvic. [5] Chart. 1 Hen. VII. n. 70. [6] Chart. 4 Hen. VIII. n. 76.

Paſton, Eſq; *Thomas Leighton* and *Robert Gerveys*, Burghers and Aldermen of *Biſhops Lenn*, *Ralph Palmer*, Clerk, and *William Meene* of *Weybrede*, his Manor of *Howeton* with the Appurtenances, all his Lands and Tenements in *Harpley*, *Rudham*, &c. (in Truſt) for the Performance of his laſt Will and Teſtament. This [1] Will bears Date *May* 24, 1512. 4 *Hen.* VIII. whereby it appears that he had two Wives *Joan* and *Alice*, which laſt outlived him. It alſo ſhews that *John* his eldeſt Son died before him, but that he married a Wife named *Anne* who ſurvived him. That his Daughter *Agnes* married Sir *William Ruſſel*, and that *Edward Walpole* was his eldeſt ſurviving Son, and conſequently his Heir. However, he appointed his Son *Henry Walpole*, and *Geffery* and *William Cobbe* his Brothers-in-Law Executors of his laſt Will and Teſtament: His firſt Wife *Joan* who was [2] Daughter to *William Cobbe* of *Sandringham*, Eſq; [3] died 24th of *Jan.* 5 *Hen.* VIII.

BUT before I take Notice of *Edward* his eldeſt Son, it may not be amiſs to treat of the Deſcendants of *Henry* his ſecond, who

[1] Ex Regiſt. vocat. *Multon* in Curiâ Prærogat. Norvic.
[2] Viſ. de Com. Norf. præd. [3] *Cole*'s Eſc. Lib. I. Not. 12. MS. in Bibl. Harley.

who married *Margaret* the Daughter and Coheir of——*Holtofte* of *Whaplode* in *Lincolnſhire*, Gent. and by her had Iſſue [1] *Thomas Walpole* of *Whaplode* Anceſtor to the *Walpoles* in *Lincolnſhire*. His ſecond Son was *John Walpole*, his third *Francis*, and his fourth *Chriſtopher Walpole* of *Docking* in *Norfolk*, who left Iſſue. But *John*, who was the moſt remarkable of them all, for his extraordinary Learning, and great Proficiency in the Study of the Laws. He raiſed a very conſiderable Fortune, but died in the Flower of his Age, before he had a ſufficient Opportunity of aſcending to thoſe Dignities of the Law, to which otherwiſe, his eminent Abilities would have advanced him. Being entered a Student of *Gray's-Inn*, he was [2] ſoon conſpicuous for his bright Parts, and ſober Carriage, inſomuch, that in the third Year of *Edward* the Sixth, the Society made Choice of him as Collector of the Gifts and Rewards on behalf of ſuch Serjeants of their Houſe as were called in *Hillary* Term that Year. In the third Year of the ſame Reign, he was [3] *Lent* Reader to that Society, and after that double Reader thereof, a Poſt, which none but Perſons of diſtinguiſhed Learning had ever filled; and having

[1] Ex Stemmat. in Viſ. de Com. Norf. [2] Dugdale Origines Juridiciales, p. 137. [3] Ibid. p. 293.

ing been [1] returned a Member for *Linn* in the Parliament which met at *Weſtminſter*, *Oct.* the fifth, in the firſt Year of Queen *Mary*; he was on *June* the firſt following, 1554, called by the royal Writ to the Dignity of [2] a Serjeant at Law, along with ſeven others, the moſt noted of their Profeſſion, and their Feaſt was celebrated with great Pomp and Splendour in the *Inner-Temple-Hall* on the ſixteenth of *October* following, each Serjeant preſenting to the King and Queen Rings of Angel Gold valued, beſides the Faſhion, at three Pounds, ſix Shillings, and eight Pence. He married [3] *Catherine* the Daughter of *Edmund Knivet* of *Aſhwelthorp*, Eſq; and of [4] *Jane* his Wife, who was Daughter and ſole Heir of Sir *John Bourchier*, Knt. Lord *Berners*; and dying in 1557, as is evident from the Probate of his Will on the ſixteenth of *February* that Year, he therein deſires, that "*Thomas* "Lord Biſhop of [5] *Ely* would take upon "him the Guardianſhip and Government "of his Son *William*, till he came to the "Age of one and twenty Years. And as "to his Daughters, *Mary*, *Jane*, *Catherine* "and *Anne*, he leaves them to the Care of

[1] Ex Collectaneis Brown Willis, Arm. [2] Pat. 1 & 2 Ph. & Mar. pars 3. [3] P. 129. & ſeq. [4] Ex Stemmate. [5] Ex Regiſtr. vocat. Noodes. p. 1. Not. 39. qu. 6. in Curiâ Prærog. Cantuar.

" of his Executors, *Martin Haſtings*, Eſq; " his Couſin *Henry Spylman*, Eſq; *Robert* " *Cooke*, Eſq; his Couſin *Geffery Cobbe*, " Eſq; his Brother *Chriſtopher Walpole* and " *Thomas Scorlet* his Servant". *William* the Son dying afterwards without Iſſue, the Daughters became Co-heirs to his Eſtate.

BUT to return to *Edward* the eldeſt Son and Heir of *Thomas Walpole*, Eſq;. He being full [1] thirty Years of Age at his Father's Death, had Livery of his Lands, as is manifeſt from an Inquiſition taken at *Norwich* the twenty ſixth of *September*, 6 *Hen* VIII. In the twenty ſeventh Year of this King's Reign, *Thomas Headham* and others granted to [2] *Edward Walpole*, Eſq; and *Lucy* his Wife, and to *John* their Son and Heir apparent, one Meſſuage in *Houghton*, &c. *Lucy* was Daughter to Sir *Terrey Robſart*, by his Wife, the Daughter and Heir of Sir *Thomas Siderſton* of *Siderſton* in *Norfolk*, Knt. and (by the Death of her Brother Sir *John Robſart* and his Daughter *Anne* without Iſſue) became at laſt [3] ſole Heir to her Great-Grandfather Sir *John Robſart*, Knight Banneret, and Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, famous for

[1] *Cole's* Eſc. MS. p. 204. in Bibl. Harley. [2] Chart. 27 H. VIII. [3] Viſ. de Com. Norf. ut antea.

for his ſurprizing Valour in ſeveral Actions in *France* in the Reigns of *Henry* IV, V, and VI. He was deſcended from an honourable Family; his Father was *Robert* Baron of *Cannon* in *Heinalt*, for which Reaſon, ſome of our Writers name him *Cannon Robſart*. He was Son to *John Robſart* one of thoſe notable Generals who (with [1] *Richard Verchin*, Lord High Seneſchal of *Heinalt*) ſurprized *John* Duke of *Normandy*, eldeſt Son to *Philip* King of *France*, in his Quarters at *Montais* on the River *Selle*. In the fourteenth Year of *Edward* III. the Lord *Robert Robſart* ſignalized himſelf in Behalf of the *Engliſh* (when K. *Edward* lay before *Rheims*, *Anno* 1359) by taking [2] the Caſtle of *Commercy*, and the Overthrow of the Lord *Gomeignes*, Governour to the young Earl of *Coucy*, and Manager of his Lands. He was famous for ſundry other Exploits during that Reign. He accompanied the Duke of *Lancaſter* and ſeveral of the *Engliſh* Nobility into *France*, in the [3] forty ſeventh Year of *Edward* III. and afterwards took [4] ſeveral Caſtles in *Spain* in the 5 *Richard* II. He left three Sons behind him, *John*, [5] *Lewis* and [6] *Theodorick* (or *Terrey*) who were all Com-

[1] *Barnes*'s Hiſt. of *Ed.* III. p. 170. [2] *Froiſart*'s Chron. cap. 208, 209. [3] *Froiſart*'s Chron. f. 190. a. [4] Ib. 273. a. [5] *Dugdale*'s Baron. Vol. II. p. 202. [6] Ex Lib. MS. de Vita Mil. Gart. in Muſæo Aſhmol. Notat. 1118.

Commanders of eminent Note in the *Engliſh* Service; but I ſhall only touch briefly upon the Actions of *John* the eldeſt. The firſt [1] Opportunity he had of diſtinguiſhing himſelf, was in the Wars with the *Saracens*, in the Reign of King *Richard* II. He received the Honour of Knighthood before *Henry* the IVth's Reign; for that King [2] *out of his eſpecial Grace, and for the good Services of his beloved and faithful Knight Sir* John Roberſart, grants him one hundred Pounds *per Annum* during Life, payable out of his Exchequer, by Letters Patent, bearing Date, *Nov.* the ſeventeenth, in the firſt Year of his Reign: And King *Henry* Vth [3] confirmed his Patent in the firſt of his Reign. He attended this King at his Landing in *France*, and was afterwards one of the chief Captains under the Duke of *Glouceſter* the King's Brother, at the Siege of [4] *Caen* in *Normandy*, his Brother Sir *Lewis Robſart* being another. He was deputed by the Duke of *Glouceſter* 5 *Hen.* V. to treat with the [5] Governours of the Caſtles of *Vire*, *Hambye*, *St. Lo*, and *Carenton*, for the Surrender of their Caſtles into his Hands, which were all accordingly delivered up the very ſame Year. He was deputed the Year following

[1] *Froiſart*'s Chron. [2] Pat. 1 Hen. IV. [3] Pat. 1 H. V. p. 4. m. 15. [4] *Hall*'s Chron. f. 58. [5] *Rymer*'s Fœdera, Vol. IX. p. 545, 553, 554, 557.

lowing to treat with the [1] Governour of *Pont-Down*, and with the Governour, Knights, *&c.* of *Chierburgh*, as alſo with *Monſ. Robert de Freville*, Knt. Governour of the Caſtle of St. *Saviour le Viſconte:* All which Forts being delivered up upon Articles, he was made [2] Governour of the laſt mentioned Caſtle, and on the Death of the Duke of *Holland*, was [3] elected a Knight Companion of the moſt noble Order of the Garter; but being then beyond the Seas, he was inſtalled at *Windſor* by his Proxy [4] Sir *Thomas Bar*, 17 *Feb.* 6 *Hen.* V.

[5] He was one of the Commiſſioners nominated by the King to confer with the *French Commiſſioners*, about the Surrender of the City of *Rohan*, then cloſely beſieged; and after eight Days had been ſpent without Effect, which induced the *Engliſh* to break off the Negotiations, the Townſmen mutinying, forced the Magiſtrates to a Compliance; who thereupon came to Sir *John Robſart*'s Tent, intreating him to move the King to continue the Truce four Days longer, which being granted, the City was delivered up upon Articles, agreed on by the ſaid Sir *John Robſart*, the Earls of *Warwick*, *Salisbury* and others.

King

[1] Ibid, p. 565, 566, 618. [2] *Hall*'s Chron. f. 58.
[3] Regiſt. Ord. Gart. p. 66. [4] *Aſhmole*'s Ord. Gart. Append. No. LV. [5] *Hall*, f. 62.

King *Henry* the Vth gave him the [1] Caſtle and Lordſhip of St. *Saviour le Viſcount* as a Reward of his Services, in the ſeventh Year of his Reign. And the [1] Year following he, with the Duke of *Exeter*, the Earl of *Salisbury*, and others of the higheſt Honour and Eſteem, were deputed to confer with the *French* King at *Troys*, about King *Henry*'s Title to the Crown of *France*, and his Marriage with the Lady *Catharine*, the ſaid King's Daughter. [2] And when all was concluded, Sir *John Robſart* was left [3] to attend the ſaid Princeſs, till the King of *England* ſhould come to *Troys*, to celebrate his Marriage. In the ſucceeding Year he returned into *England* with the King and Queen, and was [4] preſent at a Chapter of the Garter held at *Windſor*, *May* 23; but being abſent the next Year, when a Chapter was alſo held, his [5] Abſence was excuſed, becauſe of his Attendance on the Wars. The King's Death happening not long after, he attended his Royal Maſter's Corps over into *England*; and being Keeper of the Seal of the Order of the Garter, was at the [6] Feaſt of St. *George* held at *Windſor*, in the Firſt of King *Henry* VI. but went back to *France*, ſoon

[1] Pat. Norm. 7 Hen. V. p. 1. m. 80. [2] *Hall.* f. 68. b.
[3] Hiſt. of *England*, Vol. I. p. 327. [4] Regiſt. Ordinis Gart. p. 73. [5] Ibid. p. 81. [6] Ibid. p. 84, 85.

after; and being alſo a [1] Knight Banneret, was, with his Brother Sir *Terrey Robſart*, Captain of *Hamby*, retain'd to ſerve *John* Duke of *Bedford*, the Regent, who made him [2] Captain of *Candebeck*, and (after his Brother Sir *Terrey*'s Deceaſe) Governour of *St. Saviour de Ive* in *Normandy*. In the 8th Year of King *Henry* VI. [3] the Duke of *Bedford* diſpatched the Earl of *Huntington*, and Sir *John Robſart* to aid the Duke of *Burgundy*, who then laid cloſe Siege to *Compeigne*; there they behaved themſelves ſo gallantly, that the Surrender of the Place, in a ſhort Time, would unavoidably have happened, had not the Duke of *Brabant*'s Death cauſed the Duke of *Burgundy* to depart, and leave the whole Charge of the Siege to the Lord *John* of *Luxemburgh*, who retired, much againſt the Will of the two brave *Engliſh* Commanders, when the Town was reduced to the utmoſt Extremity.

SIR *John Robſart* was a Native of *Heinalt*, but naturalized in 2 *Hen.* VI. for the [4] Præamble to his Patent declares, "That the King in Conſideration of the "long and faithful Services of his beloved "and

[1] MS. Not. B. 5. in Bibliothec. Joh. Anſtis, Arm. [2] E Libris MS. de vit. Mil. Gart. in Muſæo Aſhmol. Not. 1118. [3] Hiſt. of *England*, Vol. I. p. 365. [4] Pat. 2 H. VI. p. 4. m. 1.

" and faithful Sir *John Robeſſart*, Knt. to " his dear Father and Grandfather, with " the Advice and Conſent of the Lords " Spiritual and Temporal, and the Com- " mons of *England* in Parliament, grants " to the ſaid *John*, that he ſhould be made " a Native of this Kingdom", *&c.* [1] On the Demiſe of Sir *Lewis Robſart*, *Lord Bourchier*, and Knight of the Garter, which happened on the *Monday* preceding the Feaſt of St. *Andrew*, 9 *Hen.* VI. he became his Heir, but Sir *Lewis* having poſſeſſed that Baronage only in Right of his Wife *Elizabeth*, who was Daughter and Heir to *Bartholomew* Lord *Bourchier*, this Sir *John* received no Summons to Parliament like his Brother. [2] He had a Renewal of his Grant of one hundred Pounds *per Annum* in the 17th of *Hen.* VI. as alſo of the fifty Pounds *per Annum* out of the Caſtle Foreſt, and Lordſhip of *Rockingham*, which had been granted him by King *Henry* V. with Remainder to his Son *John*, during Life. He died *December* the twenty fourth, in the 29th of *Henry* VI. and was [3] interred in Saint *Francis*'s Chapel in the *Gray Fryars*, now called *Chriſt*'s-Church, *London*; where a

[1] Eſc. 9 Hen. VI. n. 52. [2] Pat. 17 Hen. VI. p. 2. m. 24. [3] MS. Sub. Effig. Vitell. F. VII. in Biblioth. Cotton. Ex Regiſtro Eccleſiæ Parochialis de Houghton.

raiſed Tomb was erected to his Memory, with this Inſcription.

Hic jacet ſtrenuus Vir Dom. Johannes Robſart, valens Miles in Armis, qui obiit 24 die Decembris. A. D. 1450.

BUT to return to *Edward Walpole*, Eſq; and *Lucy* his Wife, who was Great-Grand-Daughter and Heir to Sir *John Robſart*, aforeſaid. He departed this Life in the firſt Year of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign, and was interred among his Anceſtors at *Houghton*, *Jan.* 2, 1558. And his Wife *Lucy* was buryed in the ſame Place, *Feb.* 1, 1559. They left three Sons, *John*, *Richard*, and *Terrey*; and one Daughter, *Elizabeth*, who was married to *Martin Cobbe* of *Snetiſham* in *Norfolk*, Eſq;. *Richard*, the ſecond Son, ſtiled himſelf *Richard Walpole* of *Brakenaſh*, in the County of *Norfolk*, Gent. He left his whole Eſtate, by Will, to his younger Brother *Terrey*. However, he bequeathed his great Seal, with the Red Stone and his Tablet of Gold, to *John* his elder Brother. He gave Legacies likewiſe to *Elizabeth*, *Bona*, and *Catharine Walpole*, his elder Brother's Daughters, and to his Son *Calibot*, as alſo to *Geffery* and *Thomas Cobbe* his Nephews, and *Robſart*, and *Elizabeth Cobbe* his Nieces, his Brother *Terrey* being nominated

minated ſole Executor.[1] This Will bears Date the ſix and twentieth of *March*, 1568, 10 *Eliz.*

Terrey Walpole the youngeſt Son had two Wives, *Wyborough* and *Catharine*; by the former he had Iſſue[2] *Richard Walpole*, baptized *Feb.* 13, 1568, and buryed *Jan.* 6, 1632; and *Lucy Walpole*, baptized *Feb.* 5, 1569. His firſt Wife was interred at *Houghton*, *Nov.* 6, 1574. By *Catharine* his ſecond, Daughter and Coheir of—— *Threvile*, he had Iſſue *Alice Walpole*, chriſtened *Oct.* 18, 1579, *Anne Walpole*, *June* 2, 1582, and married to *John Pepys*, of *Aſhtead* in *Surrey*, Gent. and *Edward Walpole*, baptized *July* 2, 1587.

John Walpole, Eſq; the eldeſt of the three Brothers, ſucceeded to the Manor of *Sideſtern* in *Norfolk*, and others, as Couſin and Heir to *Anne Dudley*, who died without Iſſue, the firſt Wife to *Robert Dudley*, Earl of *Leiceſter*, Queen *Elizabeth*'s great Favourite, and Daughter and ſole Heir to Sir *Joyn Robſart*, Knt. who was Brother to *Lucy*, Wife of *Edward Walpole*, Eſq; this *John*'s Father. *John Walpole*, Eſq; married *Catharine* Daughter and

[1] Ex Regiſtro vocat. Babington, Not. 50. qu. 9. in Curiâ Prærog. Cantuar. [2] Regiſt. de Houghton.

and Coheir to *William Callybot*, of *Coxforth* in *Norfolk*, Eſq; and was interred among his Anceſtors at *Houghton*, *March* 29, 1585. *Catharine* his Wife outlived him many Years, and was at laſt interred near him, *Sept.* 25, 1612. They had a numerous Iſſue, whereof

Edward, their eldeſt Son and Heir, who was baptized *Jan.* 28, 1559, died in his Travels.

Callybot their ſecond, was a Twin with *Thomas*. They were both baptized *March* 14, 1561.

Dorothy their eldeſt Daughter was baptized *Dec.* 25, 1558, and buried *Jan.* 29, 1559.

Catharine their ſecond Daughter was married *Oct.* 3, 1581, to *Phillip Ruſſel*, of *Burnham-Thorp* in *Norfolk*, Eſq;

Bona the third Daughter, baptized *Feb.* 14, 1560. She was married to *John Amyas*, of *Delpham* in *Norfolk*, Eſq; *Oct.* 18, 1592.

Elizabeth the fourth Daughter, married to *Richard Bunting*, of *South-Creek* in *Norfolk*, Eſq; *July* 3, 1591.

Bridget

Bridget the youngeſt Daughter, baptized *Nov.* 16, 1569. She was married to *Henry Paynel*, of *Bellhaugh* in *Norfolk*, Eſq; *July* 14, 1593.

Callybot the only ſurviving Son ſucceeded his Father, and married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Edmund Bacon*, of *Halſet* in *Suffolk*, Eſq; *Anno* 1591, by whom he had ſeveral Children. She dying, was interred at *Houghton*, *Feb.* 1, 1624; and he was alſo buried there *May*, 4, 1646, leaving his eldeſt Son *Robert* to ſucceed him.

John Walpole his ſecond Son, baptized *Nov.* 20, 1595, had his Reſidence at *South-Creek* in *Norfolk*, and marrying *Abigail* Daughter and ſole Heir of *Froxmer Corbet*, of *Bromes-Thorp* in *Norfolk*, Eſq; had Poſſeſſion of that Seat and Eſtate. He left only three Daughters Coheirs, *Elizabeth* married to [1] *Edward Pepys* of *Bromes-Thorp*, Eſq; Counſellor at Law. She died without Iſſue. *Bridget* married to *Francis Thoresby*, of *Gaywood* in *Norfolk*, Eſq; and *Suſan* to [2] *John Hare* of *Snitterton*, Eſq; ſecond Son of Sir *John Hare*, and Brother to Sir *Ralph Hare* of *Stow-Bardolph*, Bart.

Callybot Walpole his third Son who was baptized *Nov.* 27, 1597. died a Bachelour, as

[1] Ex Stemmate. [2] Ex Stemmate de Familiâ Hare.

as alſo *Bacon Walpole*, the third and youngeſt Son, who was baptized *May* 29, 1599.

Elizabeth the eldeſt Daughter, baptized *Oct.* 20, 1594, was married to *Thomas Clifton*, of *Toft-Trees* in *Norfolk*, Eſq; *Feb.* 14, 1612. *Ann* the youngeſt Daughter who was baptized *Nov.* 21, 1596, was married *Jan.* 12, 1614, to *Thomas Pettus*, Eſq; Son and Heir to [1] *Auguſtine Pettus* (by *Abigail* Daughter of Sir *Arthur Heveningham*, his ſecond Wife) and Brother to Sir *Thomas Pettus*, of *Rack-Heath* in *Norfolk*, who was raiſed to the Dignity of a Baronet, *Sep.* 22, 1641, and died *Nov.* 21, 1654. The ſaid *Anne* was married a ſecond Time, *May* 25, to Sir *Henry Hungate* of *Bradenham* in *Norfolk*, Knt.

Robert Walpole, Eſq; eldeſt Son and Heir of *Callybot Walpole*, Eſq; was born *Sep.* 23, 1593. He married *Suſan* Daughter of Sir *Edward Barkham*, Knt. Lord-Mayor of *London*, 19 *James* I. and had Iſſue 1. *Elizabeth*, baptized *Jan.* 18, 1615, and buried five Days after. 2. *Jane*, baptized *Mar.* 9, 1617. 3. *Elizabeth*, baptized *Oct.* 29, 1620. 4. *Edward* his Son and Heir, baptized *Nov.* 16, 1621. His Wife *Suſan* dying, *Anno* 1622, was buried at *Houghton*, *Nov.* 9. And he having lived a Widower one

[1] Ex Stemmate de Pettus.

one and forty Years, died *May* 1, 1663, in the Climacteric Year of his Age; and on the fourth of the ſame Month was interred nigh her.

Edward Walpole, Eſq; his only Son and Heir, married [1] *Suſan* the ſecond Daughter and Coheir of Sir *Robert Crane*, of *Chilton* in *Suffolk*, Knt. and Bart. *Anno* 1649, and was [2] choſen a Member for the Borough of *King's-Lynn* to the Parliament, which met at *Weſtminſter*, *April* 25, 1660, and voted the King's Return. He and his Father joined with Sir *Horatio Townſhend* in fortifying the Haven of *King's-Lynn*, and raiſing Forces for the King, if he had not been reſtored peaceably; for this Service he was made a [3] Knight of the *Bath* at King *Charles* the IId's Coronation; and being choſen a [4] ſecond Time for the ſame Borough in that Parliament, named the long Parliament, he died during the Time of its Seſſion, and was interred at *Houghton*, *Mar.* 9, 1667-8, in the forty ſixth Year of his Age. His Lady died a ſhort Time after him, and was alſo interred there, *July* 8, 1667. He was held in the higheſt Eſteem and Honour by all that knew him;

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[1] Viſ. de Com. Norf. A. D. 1664. in Offic. Arm. [2] A Liſt of Parliaments from 1640, to the Reſtauration of King *Charles* the ſecond, p. 63. [3] *Guillim's* Diſplay of Heraldry, *Ed.* IV. p. 108. [4] Ex Collectaneis Brown Willis, Arm.

him; and ſo vaſt a Senſe had the Corporation of *Lynn.* of his Integrity, and the great Services he had performed in the Houſe of Commons, that they preſented him with a noble Piece of Plate, and an Inſcription ſhewing their high Eſteem of his eminent Worth and Abilities. He had Iſſue.

1. *Robert*, born *Nov.* 18, 1650, and baptized the 28th of the ſame Month.

2. *Jane*, baptized *Oct.* 19, 1651, and buried at *Houghton*, *Feb.* 14, 1652.

3. *Edward*, baptized *Oct.* 2, 1652, and buried *Feb.* 11, 1653.

4. *Suſan*, born *Nov.* 3, 1653, and buried *May* 20, 1659.

5. *Elizabeth*, born *Dec.* 12, 1654, and buried *Apr.* 28, 1662.

6. *Anne*, born *April* 11, 1650, married to *Mountfort Spelman*, of *Narborough* in *Norfolk*, Eſq; She died without Iſſue, *Sept.* 28, 1691.

7. *John*, born *Jan.* 28, 1657, died an Infant.

8. *Dorothy*,

8. *Dorothy*, born *May* 14, 1659, died unmarried, *Oct.* 5, 1694.

9. *Suſan*, born *June* 22, 1660. She was interred at *Houghton*, *Feb* 6, 1665.

10. *Mary*, born *Aug.* 11, 1661, married to *John Wilſon*, of *Leiceſterſhire*, Eſq; She died without Iſſue.

11. *Horatio Walpole*, Eſq; born *May* 11, 1663. He married the Lady *Anne Oſborn*, Daughter of *Thomas* Duke of *Leedes*, and Widow of *Robert Coke* of *Holkham* in *Norfolk*, Eſq; She died without Iſſue, *Oct.* 17, 1717.

12. *Edward Walpole*, baptized *Sept.* 14, 1664. He was M. A. and Fellow of *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, who departing this Life *Jan.* 29, 1688, was interred in the Chapel of the ſaid College.

13. *Elizabeth* born *Dec.* 28, 1665, was married to *James Hoſt*, of *Sandringham*, in *Norfolk*, Eſq;.

14. *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; eldeſt Son of the above mentioned Sir *Edward*, was elected to Parliament, as one of the Repreſentatives for the Borough of *Caſtle-Riſing*,

from the firſt Year of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, till his Death, which happened in *November*, 1700. He was Deputy Lieutenant and Colonel of the Militia in the County of *Norfolk*, bore ſeveral other Offices ſuitable to his Degree, as his Anceſtors had done before him, and was diſtinguiſhed as one of the politeſt Men of his Time. His Wife was *Mary*, only Daughter and Heir to Sir *Jeffery Burwell*, of *Rougham* in *Suffolk*, who having outlived him above ten Years died *Mar.* 15, 1711. They had a numerous Iſſue. *Mary* the eldeſt Daughter was married in *April* 1689, to Sir *Charles Turner* of *Wareham* in *Norfolk*, Knt. who was choſen one of the Repreſentatives for *Kings Lynn* in 1695, and has been returned for the ſame Place ever ſince. In the Year 1708 he was conſtituted one of the Lords Commiſſioners for Trade; in 1714, one of the Lords of the Admiralty; and in 1720, one of the Lords of the Treaſury, and is now one of the Tellers of *Exchequer*.

THE next ſurviving Daughter, *Dorothy*, was the ſecond Lady of the Right Honourable *Charles* Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*. She died 1727.

Suſan, the youngeſt Daughter, was married to *Anthony Hammond* of *Wotton* in *Norfolk*,

folk, Eſq;. The ſurviving Sons were *Robert*, *Horatio*, and *Galfridus Walpole*, who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by ſeveral extraordinary Services to their native Country.

Galfridus Walpole, choſe a maritime Life for his Province, and was by a gradual Riſe advanced to the Command of the *Lyon*, a third Rate Ship, which he bravely defended in an Engagement during the laſt War; and had his Right Arm ſhot off. Soon after the Acceſſion of his late Majeſty King *George* I. he was elected a Member for the Borough of *Leſtwithiel* in *Cornwal*, and made Captain of the *Peregrine* (ſince named the *Carolina* Yatcht) and Treaſurer of *Greenwich-Hoſpital*. He was afterwards joint Poſt-Maſter General, and Commiſſioner for the Management of the Poſt-Office. He marrried *Cornelia*, Daughter of Mr. *Hayes* of *London*; but departed this Life without Iſſue, *Auguſt* 7, 1726.

Horatio Walpole, the ſecond Son, has been brought up in the Service of the Crown from his Youth. He accompanied General *Stanhope* (afterwards Earl *Stanhope*) to *Spain* in 1708, as Secretary to the Embaſſy, which Poſt he alſo held under the Lord *Townſhend*, when his Lord-

ſhip

ſhip was Ambaſſador at the *Hague*. He was likewiſe Secretary to the Embaſſy at the Treaty of *Gertrudenburgh*. And alſo appointed chief Secretary to the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, Principal Secretary of State, on his late Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne, and was choſen one of the Repreſentatives for *Leſtwithiel* in *Cornwal*. He was diſpatched to the *Hague* *Anno* 1715. to take Care of the *Britiſh* Affairs, and conſtituted Secretary to the Treaſury at his Return; but he having reſigned that Poſt (when his Brother the Right Honourable Sir *Robert Walpole* reſigned his of firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Treaſury) he was conſtituted Auditor of the Trade and Plantation Revenue. He was made Secretary of State for the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and ſworn of the Privy Council there, in the Year 1720, when his Grace the Duke of *Grafton* was appointed Lord Lieutenant; and was again made Secretary of the Treaſury in *April* 1721. He was choſen Repreſentative for the Borough of *Great Yarmouth* in *Norfolk*, and at the ſame Time for that of *Eaſt-Low* in *Cornwal*, and on the 15th of *May* 1724, was declared Ambaſſador extraordinary at the Court of *France*. He married *Mary*, Daughter of *Peter Lombard*, Eſq; in *July*, 1720, by whom he has one Son named *Horatio*, and a Daughter, *Mary*.

THEIR

THEIR eldeſt Brother, the Right Honourable Sir *ROBERT WALPOLE*, was born at *Houghton*, *September* 6, 1674. He was educated on the Foundation at *Eton* School, from thence elected to *King's-College* in *Cambridge*, and there admitted, *April* 12, in the Place of *Horſmonden Cannon* 1681, but by the Death of his Brother, becoming intitled to the Eſtate, which was inconſiſtent with the Tenure of his Fellowſhip, he reſigned the ſame. He hath rebuilt in a moſt magnificent Manner the ancient Seat of his Family, *HOUGHTON*. He was firſt elected to Parliament, at *King's-Lynn*, *Anno* 1700, and has been returned for that Borough in all the Parliaments ever ſince, except during the Interval of one ſingle Seſſions, in the Year 1711, when his extraordinary Weight and Intereſt in the *Houſe* of *Commons*, in oppoſing the pernicious Meaſures then carried on, rendered it highly neceſſary for thoſe (who were reſolved to gain their Point) to get him out of the Houſe, which was accordingly done, and he was committed to the *Tower*, where he continued during the Remainder of that Seſſions. However he was choſen again for the ſame Place, even during his Confinement, and none of the Threats which were ſent down could either deter,

or

or have the leaſt Influence upon that *Steady Corporation*, nor cauſe them to ſwerve from the fixed Opinion, they had long entertained of his eminent Services, and ſtrict Adherence to the Intereſts of his Country. But aſking Pardon for this ſhort Digreſſion, I ſhall now regularly reſume his Hiſtory.

IN *June* 1705, He was nominated, among others, to be one of the Council to his Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark*, Lord High Admiral of *England*, in the Affairs of the Admiralty.

IN 1707, he was conſtituted Secretary of War; and Treaſurer of the Navy, in *January* 1709.

UPON Dr. *Sacheverel*'s Impeachment he was choſen one of the Managers of the Houſe of Commons to make good the *Articles* againſt him: And the Managers had the Thanks of the Houſe of Commons for their Services.

ON the Change of the Miniſtry, which happened in *Auguſt* 1710, he was removed from all his Poſts, and held no Place afterwards during the remaining Part of the Queen's Reign.

BUT

BUT his known Abilities, and his remarkable Zeal for the Succeſſion of the Houſe of *Hanover*, which he had ſo warmly and ſucceſsfully Aſſerted, brought him into the Service of his Country again, ſoon after his late Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne; and accordingly he was made Paymaſter to the Guards and Garriſons at Home, and to the Forces Abroad, *September* 23, 1714, five Days after the King's Landing. And a new Privy Council being appointed to meet, *Oct.* 1, 1715, he was ſworn thereof, and took his Place accordingly. One the Tenth Day of the ſame Month, he was conſtituted firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the *Treaſury*, and Chancellor of the *Exchequer*; and the ſame Year choſen Chairman to the Committee of Secrecy, appointed by the Houſe of Commons, to enquire into the Conduct of thoſe evil Miniſters, "That brought "a Reproach on the Nation, by the unſuitable Concluſion of a War, which "was carried on at ſo vaſt an Expence, "and attended with ſuch unparallel'd Succeſſes".

ON the Tenth of *April*, 1717, He voluntarily reſigned both his high Poſts of firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the *Treaſury*, and Chancellor of the *Exchequer*.

And on the Fourth of *June*, 1720, He was once more made Paymaſter General of all his Majeſty's Forces; and on *May* 4, Firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the *Treaſury*, and Chancellor of the *Exchequer*. His late Majeſty declaring to his Parliament, *May* 26, 1723, that ſome extraordinary Affairs required his Preſence abroad for the Summer, he was pleaſed to nominate Him one of the Lords Juſtices for the Adminiſtration of the Government, and He was, by his Majeſty's Command, ſworn ſole Secretary of State, during the Abſence of the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, and the Lord *Carteret*, who accompanied the King to *Hanover*.

HIS Majeſty conferred the Dignity of Knighthood of the *Moſt Honourable Order of the* Bath, upon Him, on *May*, 27, 1725, at the Time, when his Royal Highneſs Prince *William*, and ſeveral Lords, and Perſons of Diſtinction were Inveſted with the Enſigns of That Order. And on the 7th of *June* the ſame Year, he declared him One of the Lords Juſtices, for the Adminiſtration of Affairs, during his continuance at *Hanover*. On *May* 26, 1726, He was elected Knight Companion of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter (with his Grace the Duke of *Richmond*,) and Inſtalled at *Windſor* on the 16th of

June

June following. He resigned the *Red-Ribbon* of the *Order* of the *Bath* in a Chapter held the 6th of *June*, 1728.

SIR *Robert Walpole* married *Catherine*, Daughter of *John Shorter*, Esq; (and of *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Erasmus Philips* of *Pictoin-Castle* in *Pembrokeshire*, Bart.)He has Three Sons now living, *viz. Robert*, *Edward*, and *Horatio*. His only Daughter, *Mary*, married to the Lord Viscount *Malpas*, Son and Heir Apparent to the Right Honourable *George* Earl of *Cholmondeley*, Died of a Consumption in *France*, 1731-2, But her Corps was brought over, and Interred at *Houghton*.

ROBERT his Eldest Son, and Heir Apparent, having had all imaginable Advantages in his Education at Home, set out on his Travels *Anno* 1720. And in Consideration of the great Services of his Father, and Family, he was (before his Return) Created a Peer of *Great Britain*, by the Name, Style, and Title, of Baron *Walpole of Walpole* in the County of *Norfolk*, by Letters Patent bearing Date, *June* 1, 1723.

THE *Reasons* which induced his late Majesty King GEORGE I. to confer this Dignity, are justly and elegantly set forth in the Preamble to his Patent, *viz.*

CUM ſe, Meritis ſuis erga nos, noſtramque Domum, & Patriam ſuam quamplurimis, egregie nobis commendârit perdilectus & perquàm fidelis, Conſiliarius noſter Robertus Walpole, *Ærarii noſtri, cum viris ſelectioribus, Præfectus, nec non Scaccarii noſtri Cancellarius, non indignum duximus, qui in Procerum noſtrorum Ordinem co-optaretur.*

SED cum ipſe malit ampliſſimos Honores meruiſſe, quam aſſequi, quo Familiæ ſaltem ejus Nobilitandæ conſulatur, ſtatuimus Honores, Patri debitos, in Filium conferre, & Robertum Walpole *juniorem Optimatium ordini adſcribere.*

QUO de Adoleſcente nihil non præclarum licet ominari; qui optimam jamdudum Indolem Diſciplinis optimis excoluit; idque nunc agit, ut quicquid ſcitu dignum alicunde conquiri poſſit, domum comportet: Cum domi interim habeat, unde diſcat, ſi quid ſit reliqui, quod eſt egregium; Nec fas eſt dubitare, quin Patrem ducem ſecutus, dignitatem ex Paternis meritis oriundam, Suis poſthac auctiorem Poſteritati traditurus ſit.

QUIN & id volumus optimæ ſpei Juvenem Titulos inde ſuos auſpicari, unde & nomen Walpolianum, *& Gens illa pervetuſta, duxit originem; quæ à primis uſque* Edward-

orum

orum *temporibus in agro* Norfolcienſi *conſedit, ibique nunquam non inter maxime ingenuas habita eſt ac celebrata. Sciatis*, &c.

FORASMUCH as our Right Truſty and Wellbeloved Counſellor *Robert Walpole*, One of the Lords Commiſſioners of Our *Treaſury*, and Chancellor of Our *Exchequer*, has recommended himſelf to Us, Our Family, and his Country, by his great Merits and extraordinary Endowments: We deemed it *a Duty incumbent upon Us*, to call him up to the *Rank* of *PEERAGE*.

BUT as he was more ambitious of meriting Honours, than acquiring them; that his Family might at leaſt be ennobled; We have reſolved to confer thoſe Honours on the Son, which were his Father's Due; and to rank *Robert Walpole* the Younger, among Our Nobility. From which Gentleman, whatever is great, or glorious, may reaſonably be expected. He has long ſince ſhewn a very Ripe Genius to *Literature* and the *Sciences*, and now reſolves to bring whatever is worthy his Notice from Foreign Countries.

AND as he has One at Home, who will be his Inſtructor in whatever may have eſcaped his Obſervation Abroad; We make no Doubt, but by the Aſſiſtance of ſo able

a Guide, he will deliver the Dignity, derived from his Father's Merits, enlarged to his Poſterity.

IT is moreover Our Pleaſure, that a Youth of ſuch extraordinary Hopes, ſhould take his Titles from the Place, whence the *ancient Family* of *WALPOLE* derived their Name, which *Family* hath flouriſhed in the County of *Norfolk*, ever ſince the Reign of *EDWARD* I, where it has been always held and eſteemed among thoſe of the chiefeſt Note.

THE *ARMS* of *WALPOLE*, are,

I. *Or*, on a *Feſs*, between two *Chevrons Sable*; Three *Croſs-Croſlets* of the *Firſt*.

II. *CREST*. On a *Wreath*, the *Buſt* of a *Man* ſide-faced, couped *Proper*; with a long Cap, *Gules*, thereon a *Catherine-Wheel*.

This *Creſt* belonged to the Family of *Robſart*, and was given in Honour of the Memory of Sir *John Robſart*, Knight of the *Garter*, for his eminent Services againſt the *Saracens*.

III. SUPPORTERS. On the *Dexter-Side*, an *Antelope*, and on the *Siniſter*, a *Buck*, both *Argent*, attired *Proper*, gorged

ged with *Collars*; *Checkie*, *Or*, and *Azure*, each having a Chain thereto affixed, their *Hoofs* Gold.

IV. MOTTO. FARI QUÆ SENTIAT.

HIS Lordſhip, ſoon after his Return to *England*, married *Margaret*, Daughter and Sole Heir of *Samuel Rolle* of *Heanton* in the County of *Devon*, Eſq; on *Thurſday March* 27, 1724.

HAVING thus faithfully given the *Genealogical Hiſtory* of the FAMILY of WALPOLE, I ſhall next enquire into the Conduct of that *Honourable Perſon*, who is the greateſt Honour to it. I mean Sir *Robert Walpole*; and ſhall therefore begin my Enquiry with his FORAGE-CONTRACT, made in the Year 1712.

THE Cenſure paſſed upon him in Parliament, I ſhall clearly prove, was chiefly owing to his Attachment to the Perſons and Services of the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Lord Treaſurer *Godolphin*. And it muſt be the moſt extreme Pleaſure, to all true Lovers of their Country, to ſee that Sir *Robert Walpole* hath lived to avenge the Wrongs of thoſe Two Illuſtrious Patriots on their deteſtable Oppreſſors; ſuch as *B——ke*, *P——y*, *W——m*, *Sh——n*, and

and the Laird and Maſter of the *Clamorous Clan* CALEB D' ANVERS, *cum multis aliis*, &c.

IT is with the greateſt Satisfaction to my ſelf, that my Voluntary, not Venal, Pen, is from an innate Love of Juſtice prompted at this Juncture to explain this Affair both to the preſent Age, and the lateſt Poſterity; eſpecially, when thoſe who *voted* Mr. WALPOLE, NOT GUILTY, and *defended* his Innocence with the warmeſt Zeal; when thoſe who endeavoured to dignify his Diſgrace, by making themſelves the Companions of his Impriſonment; and when thoſe who declared, that the Judges alone were convict in his Caſe, whilſt the accuſed Man in the Eye of Conſcience and Honour was found innocent; when *theſe*, I ſay, *reproach* him with Guilt of which they then *acquitted* him, and *brand* him with Crimes of which they then *abſolved* him: It is highly fitting, that ſince their own Voices are no longer an Evidence of Truth, or a Security for Innocence, that we fly to the Truth of Things, and the real Circumſtances of the Caſe; that we lay before the Public his *original Defence*; and when it is compared with his *Condemnation*, let the World judge for us between this *Gentleman* and his *preſent Enemies*, as they once decided between *him* and his *former Oppreſſors*.

WHAT

WHAT I offer now to the Public, was printed in the Year 1712, and ſhall be recited without Alteration, to ſhew that I deal ingenuouſly, nor want the Aſſiſtance of *Miſrepreſentation* to make a Defence againſt his infamous Adverſaries.

TO ſet this Matter in a clear Light, it will be neceſſary to conſider the Reſolution which the *Houſe of Commons* came to, and the Crimes that Mr. *Walpole* is thereby charged with.

THE Reſolution was, That Robert Walpole Eſq; *(a Member of this Houſe) in receiving the Sum of* five hundred Guineas, *and in taking a Note for* five hundred Pounds *more, on account of two Contracts for Forage of Her Majeſty's Troops quartered in* North-Britain, *made by him when* Secretary at War, *purſuant to a Power granted to him by the late* Lord-Treaſurer, *is guilty of a high Breach of Truſt, and notorious Corruption.*

THE Crimes then are, *a high Breach of Truſt*, and *notorious Corruption*; Crimes indeed of a very heinous Nature, and either of them, I ſhall always think ſufficient, to ſubject any Member to the juſt Reſentment, and Cenſure of Parliament; but at the ſame Time, I can never be of Opi-

nion that any Man ought to ſuffer for being barely charged with a Crime, unleſs it be proved upon him, either by poſitive Evidence, or by ſuch Circumſtances as make the Preſumption full and clear againſt him; much leſs can I give Conſent to cenſure or puniſh any Man, when moſt Circumſtances concur in his Juſtification, where the Preſumption is ſtronger in his Favour than to his Prejudice; and eſpecially where there is *poſitive Evidence upon Oath* to acquit, and not the leaſt Pretence of any direct Evidence to convict; and that this was Mr. *Walpole*'s Caſe, I am confident, you will agree with me, when I have laid before you, the Nature and Circumſtances of the Charge againſt him, and the Defence that he made in his own Vindication.

AS to the firſt Article of *the Breach of Truſt*, I muſt obſerve to you, that after Mr. *Walpole* had been heard in his Place, and was withdrawn, there was not one *Member of the Houſe* that did in the leaſt inſiſt upon that Head; all that ſpoke were either ſilent upon it, or did even admit, that he had cleared himſelf of all Imputation upon that Score; ſo that indeed, I can no ways account, how that came to be Part of his Cenſure, but that being made Part of the *Pocket-Queſtion*, agreed upon the Night before, not one Word of

it was to be altered, let the Evidence upon hearing, be what it would; and indeed, I could wiſh, for the Honour of the *prevailing Party*, this had been managed with a little more Dexterity, than to let a Queſtion which was the *Judgment of the Houſe in a criminal Matter*, and is ſuppoſed at leaſt to be formed upon the Evidence that was given on both Sides, be moved by a Gentleman, who, not being able to repeat his *written Queſtion*, without having Recourſe to his Paper, unhappily diſcovered that the Sentence was fixed and agreed without Doors; and ſeconded by Another, whoſe Talent in repeating, for no School-Boy ſays his Leſſon better, had betrayed him to ſpeak a fine Speech upon Corruption and Bribery in general; which being made before the Cauſe was heard, had the Misfortune not to have one Word in it applicable to the Facts that had been given in Evidence, and will ſerve juſt as well upon any other Occaſion.

TO remove all Suſpicion of Mr. *Walpole*'s having any Proſpect of Advantage to himſelf, or any Body elſe, in making the Contract, he proved, 1. That it was not in his Power; as not being the only Perſon employed or intruſted by the Government to make the Contracts; and 2. That the

Contracts were made upon the loweſt and moſt advantageous Terms that could poſſibly be had for the Government.

UPON the March of the *Engliſh Dragoons* into *Scotland*, which by the Laws of *Scotland* could not be quartered in that Part of the Kingdom, according to the Method preſcribed by the Laws of *England*, the Duke of *Queensberry*, the Earls of *Marr*, *Loudon*, and *Seafield*, and other *Scotch* Lords, that were of the *Queen's moſt honourable Privy Council*, were ordered to meet and conſider of the moſt proper Methods of providing Forage for the Troops in *North Britain*; who ſummoned to their Aſſiſtance all the *Scotch* Officers of Dragoons that were then in *London*, and did give their Opinions *to her Majeſty*, that the moſt proper and practicable Method of providing Forage, was to make Contracts with *Commiſſaries of Forage*, as has been uſually practiſed in *Scotland*, and recommended Sir *Samuel Maclellan*, Lord Provoſt of *Edenburgh*, who had frequently been employed in this Service before the Union, as a proper Perſon to be treated with.

THE Propoſals of Sir *Samuel Maclellan* were referred to *Lieutenant General Erle*, Mr. *Howe*, *Paymaſter-General to her Majeſty's Forces*, and Mr. *Walpole*, who at ſeveral Meetings

Meetings did likewiſe conſult all the *Scotch* Officers; and the Prices of *nine Pence*, and *three Pence half-penny*, for dry and green Forage for each *twenty four Hours*, were judged reaſonable, from the beſt Information that could be had, and agreed to accordingly, by Mr. *Erle*, Mr. *Howe*, and Mr. *Walpole*, who were jointly and equally concerned with Mr. *Walpole* in ſettling and agreeing the Prices, although the Contract was afterwards prepared and executed by him, *virtute Officii*, as *Secretary* at *War*; and this Mr. *Erle* did declare in the *Houſe of Commons* at the Time when the Matter was under Conſideration

AS the making the Contract, and agreeing the Prices and Conditions, was not left ſolely to Mr. *Walpole*, ſo he proved beyond Contradiction, that the Bargain was, upon all Accounts, made upon as advantageous Terms for the Public, as poſſibly could be had; and this was made appear, by comparing the Contract with all former Contracts made before the Union; with the Prices that the *Engliſh* Dragoons had been obliged to pay from the Time they marched into *Scotland* to the making of the Contract; and with the Prices which the *Scotch* Dragoons had paid that very Year, before a Proviſion was made for them by the Contract.

IT

IT would be too tedious to recapitulate here the ſeveral Inſtances that were given to make good this Part of Mr. *Walpole*'s Defence; but I beg Leave to mention one Obſervation or two upon this Head, that ſeemed to me very material, and ſhewed the manifeſt Advantage that the *Commiſſaries* of *Forage* had before the Union, from the Nature of the Payments, and the Security for their Money. In thoſe Contracts the *ſix Months Ceſs and the In-land Exciſe* were aſſigned over to the *Commiſſaries* of *Forage*, with full Powers to retain in their own Hands, and to reimburſe themſelves all ſuch Sums of Money as they ſhould have advanced. In this Contract there could be no Security for the *Queen*'s Allowance, but ſuch Proviſion as the ſubſequent *Seſſion of Parliament* ſhould think fit to make, there being at that Time no Money voted or granted for this Service; which Payments, whenever they ſhould be made, were ſtill liable to the Hazard of a great Loſs by the Diſcount upon Tallies: And yet notwithſtanding theſe apparent Diſadvantages, the *Queen*'s Allowance by this Contract was leſs than the former Allowances by Poundage, before the Union, for the like Number of Horſes; and it was evident that the Profit upon the whole Contract to the Undertakers did not ex-

exceed 15 *l. per Cent.* which will never be thought an unreaſonable Profit by any Body that is at all converſant in public Buſineſs, where there is no parliamentary Security, where conſiderable Sums of Money are to be advanced, and a long Credit muſt be given.

BUT a Contract having ſince been made at lower Rates, an Inference was drawn from thence of the Unreaſonableneſs of this Contract; but if this Contract was juſtifiable, compared with all former Contracts, and the Circumſtances and Prices that governed at that Time, it is very unjuſt to make any Imputation from the Plenty or Scarcity, Dearneſs or Cheapneſs of Forage that might afterwards happen; beſides the new Contract that was made upon lower Terms proved deſtructive of the Service, as appeared by a *Memorial* ſigned by the *Colonels* and *Commanding Officers*, which was preſented at the *War-Office*, *ſetting forth, that upon Account of the Forage which was contracted for at ſuch low Rates, the Country cannot afford to bring it to Quarters, nor to give good in its Kind; and that the Contractor has not any Magazines as he ought to have for the neceſſary Supply of the Troops; for Want whereof the Troops are ſo diſperſed, and ſeparated at ſuch Diſtances, that they are rendered utterly incapable of*

any

any Service, and the Officers can no ways be anſwerable for their good Order and Diſcipline.

BY what has been ſaid it appears, that all poſſible Care and Precaution was uſed to obtain the moſt advantageous Terms that could be had for the Government, and that the Forage could not be ſupplied at lower Rates conſiſtent with the Service, which leaves no Room to ſuſpect that the Contract was made with any View or Proſpect of a private Advantage to Mr. *Walpole*, or any other Perſon, and ſufficiently clears Mr. *Walpole* from the firſt Part of the Charge, wherein he is ſaid to be guilty of a *high Breach of Truſt.*

I come now to the ſecond Article, wherein Mr. *Walpole* is charged with *notorious Corruption.* A Cenſure of this Nature ought to be grounded upon Evidence, where the Notoriety of the Fact makes the Truth unqueſtionable; and not upon Suſpicion, which cannot in any Juſtice be thought ſufficient to call a Crime notorious; and that there was nothing but a bare Suſpicion in this Caſe, may truly be affirmed, becauſe the Charge itſelf amounts to no more before it comes to be controverted; but when *poſitive and expreſs Evidence upon Oath* is brought in Oppoſition to a *bare Preſumption*, with what Juſtice can

can a Crime be called notorious? Yet if what was offered in this Caſe had been only in Mitigation of the Crime, I ſhould not have thought the Proceedings ſo very extraordinary: But as the Evidence that was given, did in my Judgment fully acquit Mr. *Walpole*, I will endeavour to give you the ſame Satisfaction that was given me, by conſidering and ſtating, as far as I am able to recollect it, the Evidence as it ſtood on both Sides.

THE Ground of the Charge is contained in Mr. *Montgomery*'s Depoſition, the chief Part of the Defence in the Depoſition of Mr. *Mann*, and the Narrative of Col. *Douglas*. The two firſt were ſworn before the *Commiſſioners of public Accounts*, and the *Narrative* is the Subſtance of the Evidence which Colonel *Douglas* gave in his Place as a Member of Parliament; which for Mr. *Walpole*'s further Juſtification he reduced into Writing, and ſigned. And let me only obſerve here, that neither the Depoſition of Mr. *Mann*, nor the Narrative of Colonel *Douglas*, do any ways contradict the Depoſition of Mr. *Montgomery*, but only explain thoſe Facts and Aſſertions, which are not in themſelves a direct Charge, but ſeem conceived in general and obſcure Terms, on purpoſe to

leave Room for thoſe unjuſt Inferences that were drawn from them.

THE Fact charged is, " Mr. *Walpole*'s " receiving the Sum of five hundred " Guineas, and taking a Note for five " hundred Pounds more, on Account of " two Contracts for Forage made by him, " *&c.*" The Evidence to ſupport this, is, that Part of Mr. *Montgomery*'s Depoſition, that ſays, " This Deponent gave Mr. *Wal-* " *pole* a Bill or Note payable to himſelf, " or Order, and delivered it into his Hands, " and that he paid the ſaid Sum to Mr. " *Mann*, who delivered the Note to this " Deponent with Mr. *Walpole*'s Receipt " upon the Back of it." The like for the ſecond Year. The Queſtion will then be, upon what Account theſe Notes were given to Mr. *Walpole?* and whether the Money was received by him, for him, or for his Uſe? Even Mr. *Montgomery* the Informer ſwears, *That Sir* Samuel Maclellan, *who made the firſt Contract with Mr.* Walpole, *told him when he was at* London, *and ſoon after upon his Death-bed at* Edinburgh, *did declare the ſame, that a Friend of Mr.* Walpole's *was to be a Sharer in the Contract.* Colonel *Douglas*, who was equally concerned, declares, *That Sir* Samuel *told him, that among others, he had admitted a Gentleman in* London, *recommended to him*

him by Mr. Walpole, *for a Share, and that he always underſtood, that Sharer was to bear equal Riſque with the Reſt, in caſe any Loſs ſhould be.* And Mr. *Mann* ſwears that *By an Agreement betwixt him and Sir* Samuel Maclellan, *he was to be a Sharer in this Undertaking, at equal Profit, or Loſs, as ſhould happen or ariſe in performing the Contract, together with ſuch other Partners as ſhould be taken into the Contract by Sir* Samuel Maclellan, *upon his Arrival in* Scotland. So that all Evidence agrees, a *third Perſon,* a *Friend of Mr.* Walpole's, *or recommended by him,* was to be concerned; and Mr. *Mann* ſwears poſitively himſelf to be this third Perſon.

THE next Step is, Mr. *Montgomery* ſwears, *that* John Campbel *and Colonel* Douglas *directed him to pay five hundred Guineas to Mr.* Walpole. *What ſays Colonel* Douglas *to this? That Sir* Samuel Maclellan *being dead, and he not knowing the Perſon, nor at that Time remembring his Name, judged it moſt proper to have the Money made payable to Mr.* Walpole, *or Order, for the Uſe of* his Friend; *and that upon hearing the Name of Mr.* Mann, *he recollects that to be the Name of the Gentleman that Sir* Samuel Maclellan *named, as the Perſon recommended, to be a Sharer in the Contract.* This ſurely explains why

the Notes were made payable to Mr. *Walpole*, and delivered to him, and is a further Proof, that Mr. *Mann* was from the Beginning, the Perſon concerned in the Contract, and for whom the Share was reſerved by Sir *Samuel Maclellan*.

Mr. *Montgomery* likewiſe ſwears, *He paid the ſaid Sum to Mr.* Mann, *who delivered him the Note with Mr.* Walpole's *Receipt on the Back of it.* This Mr. *Mann* admits to be true, and at the ſame Time upon his Oath declares, *That he received the Money due by the ſaid Note from Mr.* Montgomery, *at ſeveral Times, for which he gave his own Receipts, and in his own Name, at the ſeveral Times of Payment; which Receipts at the Payment of the laſt Sum, were cancelled, and a Diſcharge, or Receipt in full was written upon the Back of Mr.* Montgomery's *Note, over Mr.* Walpole's *Name, that was before only a blank Endorſment, which was done upon cloſing the Account betwixt Mr.* Montgomery *and the Deponent, as is uſual upon the like Occaſions.* And here it is to be obſerved, that this Note remained all this Time in Mr. *Mann*'s Hands, until it was taken up and cancelled, together with the ſeveral Receipts at the Payment of the laſt Sum. And in the ſame Affidavit Mr. *Mann* further depoſes, *that the ſeveral Sums of Money received*

ceived by him from the ſaid Mr. Montgomery *upon the two Notes of* five hundred Guineas *and* five hundred Pounds, *were received by him for his own ſole Uſe and Benefit, and that he has not paid the ſaid Sums, nor any Part thereof, nor accounted for them, nor is under any Obligation or Agreement to pay or account for the ſame, or any Part of them, to any Perſon whatſoever, but that the ſame does, and is to remain to his own ſole Benefit or Advantage.*

IS it poſſible then that any Thing can be more clear and expreſs than the Anſwers that were given to every Part of the Charge againſt Mr. *Walpole*? Or could better Evidence be expected in this Caſe, than to prove *by Evidence upon Oath* that Mr. *Walpole* was no ways concerned but in recommending Mr. *Mann* to be a Sharer in the Contract; that the Death of Sir *Samuel Maclellan*, who alone had negotiated that Affair, occaſioned Mr. *Walpole*'s Name to be made uſe of; that Mr. *Walpole* endorſed the Note in Form only, as an Aſſignment to Mr. *Mann*, for whoſe Uſe and Benefit the Note was given; and that Mr. *Walpole* had not the leaſt Intereſt or Advantage, directly or indirectly, in this whole Affair?

BE-

BESIDES the *poſitive Evidence upon Oath*, the concurring Circumſtances render even the Preſumption ſtronger in Mr. *Walpole*'s Favour, than to his Prejudice: The firſt Contract was made in *May*, 1709, to determine in *May*, 1710; but the firſt Note was not given till the 29th of *June*, 1710, which was above a Twelvemonth after the Contract was made: Is it then more reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that this was given as a Conſideration to influence Mr. *Walpole*, in making a Contract, which was executed a Year before, and was then expired; or that it was a Proportion of Profit, due to Mr. *Mann*, as a Sharer, for which the other Contractors did not account to him, until they ſaw at the Year's End the Neat Profit upon the whole, and could thereby determine what his Share amounted to? But may it not be preſumed that Mr. *Mann*'s Name was only made uſe of, and that this Share was in truth reſerved for Mr. *Walpole*? You have already heard what Mr. *Mann*'s Oath ſays in Anſwer to that: But conſider it, by Way of Argument; Mr. *Walpole* is ſuppoſed in this Way of arguing, to have had Caution enough, not to let his own Name be made uſe of for his Share, in making a Contract with Sir *Samuel Maclellan*, to have ſubſtituted Mr. *Mann* to meet Sir

Samuel

Samuel at a Tavern, and to perſonate him through the whole Progreſs of this Affair, where any Converſation or Diſcourſe was had about it, and not to truſt any of the Contractors with the Secret of his being concerned, (for that Mr. *Montgomery* did not pretend to ſay, that ever he had heard or believed; and Colonel *Douglas* declared directly the contrary) and at laſt, after all this great Care and Caution, takes the Note payable to himſelf, and endorſes it. Is it reaſonable to believe that ſo much Care and Caution ſhould be uſed all along, and at laſt be forgot, juſt when it became moſt neceſſary? Is it probable that there ſhould be ſo much Management, where there was leaſt Danger, and that Mr. *Walpole* ſhould be ſo weak, as to give his own Hand in Evidence againſt himſelf, if he had been really concerned? Had it not been as eaſy to have had the Notes made payable to Mr. *Mann*, or could that have been forgot, if there had been any Art or Colluſion that was before covered and diſguiſed under his Name? For my Part, I think the Note being made payable to Mr. *Walpole*, rather argues an Innocence than a Guilt, becauſe nothing is ſo common, and obvious, as to uſe a third Name, where any ſiniſter End is to be concealed.

WHAT

WHAT has hitherto been ſaid, relates chiefly to the *firſt* Note only, but is applicable in general to the whole Tranſaction; but there being ſome Difference in the Circumſtances between the two Notes, I beg your Patience for an Obſervation or two, that chiefly concern the ſecond Note.

IT is ſaid, that admitting all that Mr. *Walpole* alledges in Relation to the *firſt* Contract to be true, and that there is no Blame to be imputed to him upon that Account, how came Mr. *Walpole* to make a *ſecond* Contract, upon the ſame Terms, when he knew there was ſuch a Profit upon the firſt? In Anſwer to this, I appeal to the Proceedings of the *Houſe of Commons*, printed by their Order; where by the Dates, you will find that the *ſecond* Contract was made before the firſt Note was given; the *firſt* Contract was made for ſupplying Forage from *May*, 1709, to the 14th of *May*, 1710; which being then determined, the *ſecond* Contract for Forage, from the 15th of *May*, 1710, to the 15th of *May*, 1711, was made before the Note was given, which was on the 29th of *June*, 1710; and in Conſequence Mr. *Walpole* at making the *ſecond* Contract, had no Knowledge of the Profit that aroſe from the firſt.

A GREAT Streſs is laid upon Mr. *Walpole*'s having endorſed the firſt Note, which is called a giving his Receipt for the Money; but the ſecond Note, it ſeems, was never endorſed at all; and yet there had been above 400*l.* paid upon it, for which, Receipts were given by Mr. *Mann*, or for his Uſe, upon diſtinct Papers, and not entered upon the Note, nor any Mention made of Mr. *Walpole*, to whom the Note was made payable, and without whoſe Order, or Endorſement, there could be no Diſcharge for the Money. What ſtronger Preſumption can there be, than that Mr. *Montgomery* at the Time of Paying this Money, was ſatisfied, that Mr. *Mann* had a Right to the Money, whoſe Diſcharge he took for ſo great a Sum, without any Mention made or Relation had to the Note, upon which it was due? So that to read this Note, and the Receipts which were given for the Money, as they are printed by Order of the *Houſe of Commons*, is almoſt alone ſufficient Evidence, to convince any Man, that this Money was paid for the Uſe and Benefit of Mr. *Mann*; and that Mr. *Montgomery* without being ſatisfied it was ſo, would hardly have paid ſuch a Sum of Money, for which he had ſtill been accountable.

I REMEMBER there was an Objection made, to ſomething that dropt from Mr. *Montgomery* at the Bar of the *Houſe*, as if the *five hundred Pounds* received by Mr. *Mann*, was more than a juſt Share, ariſing from the Profits of the Contract. In Anſwer to this, I muſt obſerve, that the Share reſerved for Mr. *Mann* is ſtated by the *Commiſſioners of publick Accounts*, to be a fifth Part; and the Share for Sir *Alexander Murray*, by the Evidence of Colonel *Douglas*, and the Oath of Sir *David Dalrymple*, who was likewiſe ſworn upon this Account by the *Commiſſioners*, to be a *fourteenth Part*; and Sir *Alexander Murray* receiving for his *fourteenth Part* 200 *l.* proves the Profit upon the whole to be about 2800 *l.* which entitled the five principal Partners to above 500 *l.* a Piece for their reſpective Shares; but having this Occaſion to mention the Profits, it will not be improper to acquaint you, that each Year's Contract amounted to about 20,000 *l.* that the Profit upon the whole may not be thought exorbitant.

I HAVE heard an Objection raiſed from Mr. *Mann*'s refuſing to be a ſecond Time examined by the *Commiſſioners of publick Accounts*, from whence a Conſciouſneſs of Guilt is inferred, as if the Cauſe was

was not able to abide a ſtricter Examination; in Anſwer to this, it is firſt obſervable, that if there be any Weight in the Objection, it could have no Weight or Influence in the *Houſe of Commons* in convicting Mr. *Walpole*, becauſe the Complaint of Mr. *Mann*'s Refuſal was not made to the *Houſe*, till after the whole Proceeding was over and paſſed: But if it makes any Impreſſion upon Men's private Opinions, it is neceſſary the World ſhould know, that when Mr. *Mann* went and voluntarily offered himſelf to be examined by the *Commiſſioners*, after the Depoſition was made in Juſtification of Mr. *Walpole*, Mr. *Mann* was examined and croſs-examined upon his Oath by the *Commiſſioners* for above *three Hours*, from whence they formed that notable ſecond Depoſition, that they thought worth preſenting to the *Houſe of Commons*; but in forming this ſecond Depoſition, they made themſelves the ſole Judges of what ſhould be inſerted, and what omitted, and thereby left out ſeveral Things that were material to explain the other Parts of the Information; this Method of Proceeding, Mr. *Mann* might well apprehend would tend more to enſnare him, than to ſet the Matter in a true Light; and by the Account that I have heard of the Methods that the Commiſſioners take in their Ex-

aminations, and reducing them afterwards into Form, wherein although they add nothing, they take upon them to leave out as much as they pleaſe, which is never more than all that makes againſt their Purpoſe; I do not at all wonder that any Man who has the leaſt Regard to his own Reputation, is unwilling to ſubject himſelf to ſuch new Methods of Juſtice: But if ſeven ſuch ingenious Perſons were not able in *three Hours* Examination to puzzle and confound an illiterate Perſon, enough to draw from him any thing that did in the leaſt affect Mr. *Walpole*, it will be very hard to make an Inference to Mr. *Walpole*'s Prejudice, becauſe Mr. *Mann*, who is by no Law ſubject to their Juriſdiction, as having never been concerned in any publick Capacity, was unwilling to be examined again upon his Oath, after he had given them all the Information that he could, and had ſubmitted to a *three Hours* Examination the Day before.

I HAVE now given you the beſt Account I am able from my Memory, and the ſhort Notes I took upon this Occaſion, of the *Evidence* which convinced me, that Mr. *Walpole* was neither guilty of the *Breach of Truſt*, *nor the notorious Corruption*, which was laid to his Charge: Such Evidence, as I muſt declare, ſhall always have

Weight

Weight with me; *Evidence upon Oath*, the Oath of a Gentleman of known, Subſtance, unblemiſhed Character, and undoubted Credit and Reputation, ſupported by the moſt publick and ſolemn Declaration of a Member of Parliament, (where no Oath can be taken) and confirmed by ſo many concurring Circumſtances and very ſtrong Preſumptions. If on the contrary, bare Preſumption and remote Inferences drawn from an Information looſely and artfully expreſſed, and for which the *Informer* has *ſince been ſo well rewarded*, can come in Competition with ſuch *poſitive Evidence upon Oath*; whoſe Honour and Reputation, whoſe Life or Eſtate can ever be in Safety?

WHAT a Precedent will this be for any future Parliament, that ſhall be inclined or inſtigated by a Miniſtry to oppreſs any particular Member, if ſuch Evidence, as in no other Court, by no Jury, would be admitted to convict a Man even of *Petty Larceny*, ſhall be then thought ſufficient to deprive a Gentleman of his Liberty, his Seat in Parliament, and to brand his Name and Character with the infamous Mark of Corruption? The Time may come when it may be thought the peculiar Privilege of the *Guardians of the Liberty of the People*, to

cenſure,

cenſure, defame, and impriſon, without Evidence, or even contrary to direct Evidence; but hard will be the Fate of any Gentleman, who ſhall ſuffer thus without Redreſs, who is innocent, and proved innocent, by all the known Rules of Law and Juſtice. If Judges are once allowed to act, as they ſhall believe or diſbelieve, in their own private Opinions, and are not to be governed and directed by the Evidence, that is given before them, how precarious muſt the Liberty and Property of the Subject be immediately rendered?

IF *poſitive Evidence upon Oath*, impugned by Preſumption only, is not ſufficient to acquit a Man, who that is charged in Parliament can ever be acquitted? Who can tell how ſoon it may be the Fate of ſome of thoſe Gentlemen, that our Friends think they are now ſerving, to have this Practice retorted upon them? Another Parliament may differ as much from this, as this has differed from former Parliaments; and thoſe, that are now employed, it may be preſumed, will have acquired ſome little Knowledge in Buſineſs, by the Time that they may happen to be removed, ſufficient, at leaſt, to give ſome Trouble in Parliament to thoſe that ſhall then enjoy their Offices; what Miniſtry, if in Times to come there ſhall ever ariſe a Miniſtry,

that

that *delights in* Defamation, and will condeſcend to ſuch mean and vile Practices, can ever want Informers to fix a Charge upon ſuch, as ſhall be then troubleſome or obnoxious to them for not joining in their Meaſures? And how will it be poſſible for any Man to eſcape a Cenſure, if what ſome Men may be willing to call a Preſumption, ſhall be admitted againſt *poſitive Evidence upon Oath?* What Security can any one have in ſuch a Caſe, unleſs the Country Gentlemen, who have wanted Opportunities to get Knowledge and Inſight into the Publick Buſineſs and Accounts, ſhall begin to think it ill Policy, to be ſuch Tools to a Miniſtry, as to remove from among them ſuch as are able to prevent their being impoſed upon?

THE Prejudice of Party might perhaps have prevailed upon me to come up to a Cenſure of Mr. *Walpole*, and the Influence of thoſe, who thought it neceſſary to remove him, might have induced me, to gratify them ſo far, as to have joined in barely ridding them at preſent of ſuch troubleſome Company; but when nothing leſs than a Cenſure of *notorious Corruption*, which ſuppoſed at the ſame time Subornation in Mr. *Walpole*, and Perjury in Mr. *Mann* would ſatisfy, I could not perſuade my ſelf to go ſuch a Length, in the Face

of

of as direct and positive Evidence as in my Opinion ever was or can be.

I DO allow, that in some Cases a *presumptive Evidence* must be admitted to be of Weight, but never where it is contradicted by a *positive Oath*; but where the Evidence is only Presumption, how many Circumstances are to be considered, that will very much strengthen or invalidate the Probability? In this Case had there been nothing but the Character of the Person concerned, I must own it would have weighed very much with me; that which every body easily believes of one Man, is often very incredible of another; and here I must do Mr. *Walpole* the Justice to say, that his worst Enemies never so much as suspected him, of making any indirect Profit or Advantage to himself, in the several Offices where he has had the Honour to serve. The Opportunities which he has had of getting Money, and such Temptations as he has withstood, that few perhaps who went before him, or shall come after him, will have Virtue enough to resist, are so many Proofs of his Integrity, sufficient alone, with any impartial Man, to outweigh a bare Presumption; and when I see any Gentleman who has served in such Employments, undergo so strict an Inquisition, by such as want neither

ther Will nor Power to ſink his Character, and find no more is laid to his Charge, and that no better ſupported, I ſhall always be of Opinion that ſuch a Proſecution ſerves more to advance his Credit and Reputation, than any ways to ſully the Honour and Eſteem which he had obtained in the World.

IT is the Buſineſs and Duty of the *Houſe of Commons* to enquire into all Abuſes and Corruptions, and when any ſhall be made out before them, to do themſelves and their Country Juſtice; but if I ſhould live to ſee the Day, when Men are tried, and not their Actions, when a Proſecution is carried on, with more Regard to the Perſon, than his Crimes, I hope I ſhall be excuſed from joining in any ſuch barbarous and unjuſt Attempt.

THE greateſt Reproach to Parliaments has been, the notorious Partiality of Committees of Elections, which though it is a Practice that all Parties have been concerned in, is now grown to ſuch a Height, as to give juſt Offence and Scandal to all the thinking Part of Mankind; but if this Spirit of Injuſtice ſhall ſtill farther prevail, and diffuſe itſelf thro' all the Proceedings of Parliaments, how grievous muſt it be to the People, how deſtructive and dero-

gatory to the Honour and Dignity of Parliaments! To determine the Right of an Election, not by the Merits of the Cauſe, but by the *Party* the Member eſpouſes, is certainly moſt unjuſt; but to make *Party* the Rule and Meaſure of all our Actions, to condemn, or acquit by *Party*, in the only Judicature we have, which is that of our own Members; to blaſt the Honour and Reputation of a Member, and only for *Party*, to impriſon, and to add to this the higheſt Penalty that is in our Power to inflict, Expulſion, and all this for the Sake of *Party!* If this ſhall ever be thought to be the Caſe, what can leſſen more the Authority and Weight of Parliamentary Cenſures? What can tend more to make Parliaments not only the Contempt but Averſion of Mankind?

AS I could by no Means conſent to the Sentence that paſſed upon Mr. *Walpole*, ſo could I as little concur with the Puniſhment that was inflicted upon him; there is no more known Rule of Juſtice than that Puniſhment ſhould be always adequate to the Crime; and admitting Mr. *Walpole* to be guilty of what was laid to his Charge, I confeſs I thought it a particular Inſtance of Severity, to proceed to ſuch Extremity with him. Had his Offence been of the higheſt and blackeſt Nature,

Nature, and ſurely no Body will ſay this was ſo, it was not in the Power of the *Houſe of Commons* to inflict any farther Puniſhment upon him, unleſs they had ordered him to be proſecuted at Law; which I cannot think was avoided by Chance, or out of good Nature, but the Want of ſuch Evidence, as every Man knew would be required in *Weſtminſter-Hall.*

IF the Name of Liberty is not entirely forgotten in *England*, and is ſtill of any Value amongſt us; if the Privilege of ſitting in Parliament, is to be thought the firſt Honour an *Engliſhman* can be ambitious of, and to be expelled from that *Auguſt Aſſembly*, the laſt Diſgrace that can befal him; if a Man's Honour and Reputation is, or ought to be, dearer to him, than Life itſelf, I hope, I ſhall be excuſed by thoſe, with whom I differed, that I could not give my Conſent to *a five Months Impriſonment*, which being attended with a great Expence, is likewiſe a *very conſiderable Fine*; to an *Expulſion from Parliament*, and to the fixing the *infamous Brand of notorious Corruption*, to be recorded in the *Journals* to all Poſterity, upon a Gentleman's Name, whoſe Character is not inconſiderable, whoſe Defence was as ſtrong and poſitive as Words can expreſs, and

eſpecially for a Fact, which if it had been true, did not, in my Opinion, deſerve the leaſt of thoſe Severities.

HAVING thus recited the full Vindication of this *Honourable* Perſon, I ſhall leave it without any Reflection, to the Judgment of all *unbyaſſed* Men.

BUT this I will add, from my own Knowledge of Sir *Robert Walpole*, that he is ſo far from thinking this, *Parliamentary* STIGMA, *a Blot in his Scutcheon*; that if the Metaphor be allowed, he looks upon it as the greateſt *Glory in his Arms*. And the *Mark* by which he would be diſtinguiſhed, to the lateſt Times, is his ſtedfaſt Adherence to that Cauſe, which was eſpouſed by the Duke of *Marlborough* and the Earl of *Godolphin*.

THE mighty, the loquacious, the *flippant* Mr. *P——y* who has been *kicking againſt the Pricks* with ſuch *weak Efforts*; betraying *private Converſation* with ſuch *Integrity*; *aſſociating* himſelf with the *Attainted* out of ſuch *Loyalty*! and aſſerting *Falſhoods* with ſuch *Honour*; that ſuch only muſt be his Caſe *heu! quantum*, &c.

THIS

THIS mighty Patriot of the Populace, would ſhew more of his Wiſdom, in *Looking backwards* and owning, with Truth and Juſtice, what a Gentleman juſt now obſerves, [1] That, "the *Honourable* Perſon, "whom he and his Faction would abuſe, "was ſo far from carrying on clandeſtine "Negotiations with the Enemies or Diſ-"turbers of the Publick, that he would "never unite, nor even converſe, with "any of the *Tories*, in his Oppoſition to "the *then* Adminiſtration. He did not "quarrel with the *Miniſters*, to get a "better Place. He reſigned his great "Employments, when the *Prince* on the "*Throne* intreated him to keep them. He "carried on no *Cabals* againſt the Intereſt "of his *Prince*, nor publiſhed any Libel "againſt his *perſonal Character*. He en-"deavoured to make no Diviſions in the "Royal Family, but laboured with all "his Might, and with happy Succeſs, "to heal thoſe Breaches which have been "made. He faithfully adhered to the In-"tereſts of his moſt ſacred Majeſty, the "*preſent* KING, during all the Time of "his Oppoſition to the Miniſters. He "followed his Fortunes, and even ſeemed "to ſhare his Fate. To his *immortal* "Honour it ought to be mentioned, that

[1] FREE BRITON, N° CXXV. *April* 20, 1732.

"*they*

" *they* who deprived this Gentleman of " his Seat *in one Houſe*, did at the ſame " Time deny the *Duke* of *Cambridge* his " Seat *in the other*; that they who, in " the laſt Reign, cauſed the *P*—— of " *W*—— to be forbid the Court, did at " the ſame Time force this *Miniſter* to " fly from it; that when the *P*—— of " *W*—— returned thither, this Gentleman " returned with him, and not before: " And that, ſince this *Auguſt Perſon* hath " been inveſted with the *Royal Dignity*, " his *Majeſty* and his *Miniſter* have had " the ſame *implacable Enemies*, have ſuf- " fered the ſame *infamous Abuſe*; which " however regretted and abhorred, as it " was offered to that ſacred Character, " will ever be mentioned to the Renown " of his faithful Servant."

A *good Prince* can have no Enemy but Faction; and that Faction, which abuſes the *Sovereign* and the *Miniſter* alike, gives the *latter* a noble Teſtimonial of his Fidelity and Merit.

FINIS.